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4 February 1980

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Kaunda Denies Reported Presence of Troops in Rhodesia (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 12 Jan 80).....	1
Zaire To Probe Alleged Harassment of Zambian Travellers (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 12 Jan 80).....	3
Cattle Thieves Reported Moving From Kenya to Uganda (Sam Wakholi; UGANDA TIMES, 13 Dec 79).....	5
CHAD	
Briefs	
French Buildings Attacked	7
CONGO	
President Discusses Decisions of PCT Congress (Sassou-Nguesso Interview; EHUZU, 14 Dec 79).....	8
GHANA	
Non-Political National Amnesty Organization Established (DAILY GRAPHIC, 10 Jan 80).....	12
Briefs	
District Councils' Leadership	13
Farmers' Food-Producing Plan	13
Minimum Wage Raise Request	14
No Foreign Management Team	14
Cocoa Stocks Mounting	14



# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## GUINEA

### Briefs

Prisoner Released 15

## IVORY COAST

Christian Parish Grows Amid Muslim Setting  
(Raphael Lakpe; FRATERNITE, 30 Nov 79)..... 16

## KENYA

Soviet Actions in Afghanistan Must Not Be Repeated in Africa  
(Editorial; DAILY NATION, 11 Jan 80)..... 18

Moi To Make State Visit to FRG 11-15 February  
(James Kimondo; DAILY NATION, 8 Jan 80)..... 20

Nation's Policy Towards International Issues 'Unchanged'  
(THE STANDARD, 11 Jan 80)..... 21

Animal Feed Scarcity, Drought Cause Milk Shortage  
(DAILY NATION, 11 Jan 80)..... 22

District Commissioners Take Measures To Curb Smuggling  
(DAILY NATION, 14 Jan 80)..... 23

Luos Accepting Modern Agricultural Techniques  
(DAILY NATION, 15 Jan 80)..... 25

Milk Shortage Deepens, Consumers Demand Explanation  
(DAILY NATION, 9 Jan 80)..... 27

Energy To Pose Major Problems Throughout 1980's  
(Calestous Juma; DAILY NATION, 9 Jan 80)..... 28

Sole Dental Care Unit Facing Acute Shortage of Supplies  
(DAILY NATION, 14 Jan 80)..... 31

Hospitals Also Affected, by Mohammed Warsama  
Shortage a Matter of National Interest, Editorial

Refinery Operations' Fuel Percentage Reduced  
(DAILY NATION, 14 Jan 80)..... 35

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Government To Consider Establishing Mission in Dacca (SUNDAY NATION, 13 Jan 80).....	36
Ministry of Industry Being Reorganized (DAILY NATION, 12 Jan 80).....	37
Nairobi Mayor Praises PRC Relations, Aid (DAILY NATION, 15 Jan 80).....	38
Need for Standard To Govern Low-Cost Housing Noted (Dorothy Kweyu; SUNDAY NATION, 13 Jan 80).....	39
Mayor of Nairobi Places First Priority on Housing (Nathan Kahara Interview; SUNDAY NATION, 13 Jan 80).....	41
New Mayor of Nakuru To Stress Housing, Water Supply (DAILY NATION, 11 Jan 80).....	44
Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian Fertilizer Donations (DAILY NATION, 11 Jan 80).....	45
Visiting Naval Crew Hears French Relations Praised (THE STANDARD, 15 Jan 80).....	46
Farmers Lose Money Because Factory Delays Cane Collection (DAILY NATION, 9 Jan 80).....	47
Kibaki Praises Multi-Nationals (THE STANDARD, 11 Jan 80).....	48
Law Society To Protect Public From Unscrupulous Members (DAILY NATION, 15 Jan 80).....	49
Society Chairman's Statement Statement Will Please Many, Editorial	
Statistics on Mentally Handicapped (THE STANDARD, 11 Jan 80).....	52

## MALAWI

Former Cabinet Minister Reported Expelled From Party (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Jan 80).....	53
---	----

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## RHODESIA

Mackeson Calls for Release of Political Prisoners (Patu Simoko; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Jan 80).....	54
PF Election Manifesto Released (THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	56
EEC Decision Seen Boon to Economy (THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	58
Reluctance of Refugees To Return Reported (THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	60
Reasons for Frelimo Group Surrender Unclear (Colin Blair; THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	61
RSF-ZANLA Clash Reported (THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	63
'GAZETTE' Fears Anarchy, Praises UANC (Editorial; THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 11 Jan 80).....	64
Population Growth Forecast Published (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 11 Jan 80).....	66
Paper Sells Its Entire Portfolio (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 11 Jan 80).....	68
Umtali-Beira Freight Trains To Resume Run (THE HERALD, 16 Jan 80).....	69
Briefs	
ZANLA Detachment	71
Hickman's Suit Postponed	71
Burrough's Poll Fears	71
Student Rally Cancelled	71
Milner ZAPU Consultant	72
Incident Rate Slows Down	72
Zimuto Attacks Name Confusion	72
ZDP Defection	73
Bishop Queries Refugee Status	73

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## SEYCHELLES

President Gives 1980 Budget Address (NATION, 26 Dec 79).....	74
President Again Spells Out Foreign Policy (NATION, 9 Jan 80).....	89
SPPF Branch Executive Elections Scheduled (NATION, 8 Jan 80).....	92
People's Assembly on Budget Plans for 1980 (NATION, 27 Dec 79).....	94
Achievements of 1979 Reviewed (NATION, 29 Dec 79).....	97
Seychelles-Chinese Craftwork Exhibition Opened (NATION, 5 Jan 80).....	101
La Digue Jetty Improvement Progress Report (NATION, 7 Jan 80).....	103
Young Pioneer Activities Detailed (NATION, 8, 11 Jan 80).....	105
Capability Demonstrated Training Camp	
Briefs	
Curfew Hours Relaxed	109

## UGANDA

Saudi Arabia Said Ready To Lend 30 Million Dollars (Mukyusa Jengo; UGANDA TIMES, 11 Dec 79).....	110
Cobalt, Sulphur Plants To Be Constructed in Kilembe (Ben Opara; UGANDA TIMES, 3 Dec 79).....	111
Refugees in Sudan May Return Home (AN-NABAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO, 7 Jan 80).....	113
Chiefs Alleged To Have Embezzled 650,000 Shillings (Sam Wakholi; UGANDA TIMES, 29 Dec 79).....	114

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## Briefs

Bicycles for Transport Problem	116
School Leavers' Training Project	116
Supplies for Refugees	116
Complaints on Distribution Rackets	116
Loan Companies	117
Police Face Robbery Charges	117
Illegal Arms	117
Health Committees	118
Norway Hospital Construction	118
Railway System To Operate	118

## ZAMBIA

Kaunda Addresses Assembly, Declares War on Poverty (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 12 Jan 80).....	120
Role of British Officials Criticized (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Jan 80).....	128
Regional Party Officials Reshuffled (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Jan 80).....	130
Parliamentary Rules, Committees Established (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Jan 80).....	131
MP Banda Discusses Economic Recovery (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Jan 80).....	132
Bangladesh Pledges Aid (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Jan 80).....	133
Details on Satellite Survey of Western Province Given (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Jan 80).....	134
Unemployed Youth Rate Increases (Arthur Simuchoba; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Jan 80).....	135
Kabwe Party Card Sales Probe Planned (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Jan 80).....	140
Failure To Sell Youth Party Cards Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Jan 80).....	141
Reluctance To Join Party Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jan 80).....	143



# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Copperbelt Homes Crisis Haunts Ministry (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Jan 80).....	144
Massive Railway Investment Needed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Jan 80).....	146
Kanyama Floods Report Submitted (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Jan 80).....	147
Briefs	
Cuban Praise	149
Landmine Blast	149
Job Bureau Closed	150
Tobacco Wasted	150
Landmines Hazard	151
Namibia Border Opening	151
ZIT Suspends Courses	151
Police Morale	152

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### KAUNDA DENIES REPORTED PRESENCE OF TROOPS IN RHODESIA

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] There is not a single Zambian soldier on Rhodesian soil, President Kaunda declared yesterday.

Reacting to a statement attributed to British foreign secretary Lord Carrington by Time magazine that there were foreign troops in Rhodesia from seven countries including Zambia. President Kaunda said he was "surprised that a minister of her majesty's government could lie. How could he tell such a blatant lie?"

He then called for the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from Rhodesia to avert the growing dangers over their feigned presence there.

He added that there was no justification for the fascist soldiers to be guarding the railways and the Beit Bridge linking Rhodesia and South Africa, and wondered how South African troops could be better than the United Nations or Commonwealth troops.

Dr Kaunda also said that the British refused Frontline states to be in the monitoring forces on the pretext that "we are committed. Even the Nigerian troops were rejected for the same reason."

He wondered why South African forces, which are committed in Rhodesia to fight the Patriotic Front and the people "are now being turned into regular army operating under British authority.

"This is a policy of deceit which cannot create conditions for free and fair elections. If the security situation is deteriorating, let us have a United Nations or a Commonwealth peace-keeping force because we want free and fair elections. We want the British government to be impartial."

The President further warned that the British policy of deceit "is a recipe for disaster."

Lord Carrington was asked in the latest issue of the Time magazine whether or not South African troops were pulling out of Rhodesia now that there was agreement.

But he answered that their pulling out was conditional and that they could only pull out after troops from Zambia, and other countries had done so.

He named the countries with forces operating in Rhodesia as Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, SWAPO freedom fighters and Cubans.

But President Kaunda said he was shocked about this adulterations by the British government" and denied that Zambian troops were in Rhodesia.

"I asked President Nyerere of Tanzania whether he had troops in Rhodesia and he denied. I also asked President Santos of Angola but he also denied the British lies. It is only President Samora Machel of Mozambique who admitted he had only 500 troops in Rhodesia--and for a reason," Dr Kaunda explained.

President Machel had these troops in Rhodesia because the Rhodesian rebels had trained over 1,600 Mozambicans to rebel against the Machel government in Maputo.

President Kaunda added that he would not ask President Fidel Castro of Cuba on whether he has any troops in Rhodesia.

"But what has surprised me is the blatant lie by the minister in her majesty's government," he said.

However, the President said Zambia had just sent about four people who are monitoring the ceasefire, just like the British government had done.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE TO PROBE ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF ZAMBIAN TRAVELLERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Zairean consulate in Ndola is to send a team of officers to Mookambo to investigate complaints by Zambians travelling through the recently-opened Pedicle Road that they were being harassed by Zairean soldiers.

The investigations follow complaints from Mwense Member of Parliament, Mr Felix Kapapula, on Thursday that Zambian travellers were being harassed by Zairean soldiers.

Mr Kapapula said he was kept waiting for three hours at Mwenda customs check point on the Zairean side last Wednesday by the soldiers who were allegedly drinking instead of escorting the Zambians.

According to the MP, Zambians were no longer allowed to use the Pedicle without being escorted by armed Zairean soldiers from Mwenda to Mookambo or vice-versa.

A spokesman for the consulate claimed in Ndola yesterday that his office had not been officially informed by his government about the re-opening of the border with Zambia.

"As regards the behaviour of the soldiers along the Pedicle and since we have not been informed about soldiers escorting Zambians using the road, I can only say we will be going to the border to investigate what is going on because we want to maintain good relations between the two countries," he said.

The Pedicle Road was re-opened last Monday after a series of meetings between Zambian Government officials and their Zairean counterparts to enable students, especially those re-sitting their examinations, to pass through when going to and from Luapula Province.

The closure of the border

for 11 days resulted in many travellers, including Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, and Zambia's consul-general in Lubumbashi, Mr Basil Lukuta, being stranded at Mokambo and Kasumbalesa border posts respectively.

The Zairean authorities had closed their border to enable people there to change over to a new currency.

CSO: 4420



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### CATTLE THIEVES REPORTED MOVING FROM KENYA TO UGANDA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Dec 79 p 8

[Article by Sam Wakholi, Mbale: "2,000 Cattle Thieves Cross Into Uganda"]

[Text] An alleged gang of more than 2,000 Suk tribesmen from Kenya are reported to have crossed into Karamoja and Sebei in the Eastern part of Uganda last Thursday with intent to steal livestock and terrorise the people.

Uganda and Kenya officials are to meet on Saturday at Suam, Kapchorwa District. Kapchorwa DC Yesero Oporia, who will head the Uganda delegation, said cattle rustling was on the agenda.

"We will study the situation, discuss it then make recommendations to our respective governments for action".

The Kenya delegation will include the district commissioners of Trans Nzoia (Kitale). West Pokot (Kapenguria) Districts. The two Kenyan districts border with Kapchorwa and Moroto and they are the areas most affected by the raids which have resulted in loss of lives and property.

Sgt Malinga who is training recruits into the people's militia at Kapchorwa told "Uganda Times" that he had received intelligence report on the movements of the raiders, heavily armed with sophisticated weapons ranging from G-3, self-loading rifles, light machine guns and machine guns and other weapons.

Malinga said the reports were confirmed when on Friday night gangsters raided Kapraron and Kaserem sub-counties, making off, with cattle and burning homes.

Two women, a man and a child were taken captives by the raiders. It was not certain whether the rustlers had retreated to Kenya or were still hiding in forests around Suam.

"A combined force of policemen, leaders of ten home cells and members of the UNLA are still on the alert and will contain the situation".

Bishop Alupakusadi Gonahasa of Moale and the archdeacon of Kapchorwa who were in Kapraron during the night of the raid expressed great concern over what they called "high class terrorism."

"We had sleepless night. The people were shouting for help". They said as they briefed the deputy minister of health. Dr Ruhakana Ruganda and NCC member Charles Chemasuet.

The terrorists were pursued by a combined force of police, UNLA and leaders of the ten home cells and some of the animals were recovered near the border with Kenya.

However, by yesterday, the combined force had not yet discovered the fate of the kidnapped family of four. The hunt is still continuing.

Another eye-witness of the raid, Haji Ibrahim Chesang said the attackers arrived at 1 am and he had to drive 22 miles to notify the authorities who sent in more security personnel to protect the people.

CSO: 4420

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH BUILDINGS ATTACKED--A grenade was thrown during the night of 15-16 January at a guard post of the Embassy of France in Ndjamena, occupied by French soldiers. The explosion of this grenade, which did not cause damages, led to rifle fire between the authors of the outrage and the French soldiers. A French soldier was wounded during the firing, while the aggressors managed to flee under cover of darkness. This is the second grenade thrown against French official buildings in less than a week. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

# PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DECISIONS OF PCT CONGRESS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 14 Dec 79 pp 3-8

[Interview of President Sassou-Nguessa conducted by Michel Ouassa: "Call by President Sassou-Nguessa to African Progressive Parties"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade president, you have just mentioned the meetings of the last congress of the Congolese Labor Party. Could you tell the listeners to Benin's Voice of the Revolution Radio what were the major decisions passed and major orientations adopted at that congress?

[Answer] On the political level, we had to first reassert loyalty to the proper line followed by our party, and as presented by Comrade Marien N'Gouabi. That is why the congress was marked by a radical orientation! That is why, at the congress, we pledged to make Marien N'Gouabi immortal!

Again on the political level, it was necessary to rally all the forces of the left within the party and correct the mistakes made in the past. It could be said that this was a congress of the unification of leftist forces. Today most of the leftist forces are mobilized and rallied and united within the party.

Still on the political level, the people's masses, the majority of our people, had to be mobilized around the party. We made a number of courageous decisions on the political level to mobilize further the people's masses, and reestablish the institutions representing the people's power at all regional, communal, and district levels. Democratic centralism had to resume its normal functioning within the party. In a word, life had to be democratized. Today all these conditions have been met and the elections of 8 July last proved that the party is following the right way. Since the people's masses gave their mass support to it in following this line. A democratic life exists in our country from the base to the top.

On the economic level, we defined more specifically the economic content of the stage of the national democratic and popular revolution. We noted that our economy was directed toward the outside and that a self-centered

and self-dynamic development strategy had to be formulated. The strategy was developed. It will enable us to turn our economy toward internal development and the satisfaction of the real needs of our people without, however, cutting us off from the outside. We believe that this type of self-centered and self-dynamic development is clearly the answer to the system of extravert development as it had been developed by the colonizers in our country. In our view, this economic decision was a very important one. The same decision led us to take the courageous measures to redress the economic situation and firmly fight all the elements of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie who, infiltrated in the state apparatus, are sabotaging the economy and delaying the country's development. Therefore, through the radicalization movement, as it had been defined by Comrade Marien N'Gouabi, we decided to follow this movement and to wage a major struggle against the elements of bureaucratic bourgeoisie infiltrated in the state apparatus.

**Question:** The people of Benin are following the Congolese revolution through some writings and, specifically, basic slogans. One of them that we remember is "Live in Hardship Today to Live Better Tomorrow." What meaning do you give to this slogan, Comrade President?

**Answer:** We believe that an individual cannot have a car one day without beginning by making certain sacrifices: Before purchasing a car or building a house, we believe that at certain times, in order to save a little bit, an individual may have to deprive himself of going to the movies or buy one instead of two pairs of trousers. We believe that this logic applies to nations, societies, states, and peoples. We believe that everything must be achieved during the hard stage of the revolution. We must achieve the necessary accumulation of funds for development, and develop an infrastructure which does not exist as yet, which was developed in our country by colonization. Here is an example: We can say that in 1960, when independence was gained, there was not even one kilometer of paved road outside Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and, perhaps, Luanda.

This means that on the infrastructure level a great deal remains to be done. Therefore, this entire infrastructure, an entire economic base, must be created in order to progress toward socialism. We believe that socialism is the future, the only happiness of the people. However, in order to achieve it a certain number of mandatory sacrifices must be made if the people are truly resolved to march toward victory. We want to teach our people to understand this necessity. That is why we believe that, for a while, fully aware of the circumstances, the people's masses must make a certain number of sacrifices. However, for their own happiness, let us hope that such sacrifices are not used by internal class elements or serve to swell the pockets of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie.

That is why, at the same time we ask our people to make sacrifices, we are launching a hard struggle against all waste, misuse, or any attitude



which could encourage the masses. We believe that this slogan is suitable to this line. Our people have understood it, since we have set up a solidarity fund supported by our working people. With this fund we are trying to promote development operations. We believe that it is in this spirit and manner that socialism could be built, and not otherwise.

[Question] Comrade president, recently you visited France. The Western press has naturally, deliberately, related the trip to the alleged economic difficulties experienced by your country, the People's Republic of Congo. What is the truth?

[Answer] First of all, we are not concealing the difficulties existing in our country. We ourselves speak of them. However, we have never spoken of the difficulties encountered by our revolution for the purpose of selling the revolutionary option of our society. At our congress we decided to maintain a variety of relations with any country wishing to do so, on the basis of equality and mutual interest, strictly on this basis, rather than the basis of unequal relations. That is why we went to France. Historically, it would be illusory to deny the fact that a certain number of important economic relations exist between our two countries.

Here is an example: Our petroleum sector is in the hands of French companies. We know the ever greater importance assumed by the petroleum sector in our country. We believe that this type of economic relations must be harmonized. It is on this level, the highest possible, that the discussions are being held and that all positions are being coordinated in such a way as to develop cooperation and serve the interests of the parties. It is in this spirit that we went to France to discuss cooperation in the interest of both sides.

[Question] Comrade president, the People's Republic of Congo and the People's Republic of Benin are engaged in the same noble combat. I would like to have your impressions on the latest events in the People's Republic of Benin, referring, specifically, to the proceedings of the first regular congress of the PRPB and the election of comrades to represent the people of Benin in the National Revolutionary Assembly.

[Answer] We congratulate Comrade Kerekou who is courageously fighting in his country. We welcome the measures which were taken with a view to organizing the people and giving them the means to achieve their own liberation through democracy. We fully support this fight. We would like relations between our peoples and governments to strengthen, for we are fighting on the same side.

[Question] You have just emphasized a particularly important problem for all of us: the solidarity between the Congolese and Benin revolutions. We share views, opinions, and the determination to liberate our African

continent. How do you conceive cooperation between the People's Republic of the Congo and People's Republic of Benin?

[Answer] On the basis of clearly defined, as they are, common ideals, we should invest together all our efforts, energies, and means. This is an appeal which we have already addressed to all revolutionary parties in Africa so that, together, we could fight for the happiness of our peoples. We believe that there is no lack of political will to achieve this result.

5157

CSO: 4400

## NON-POLITICAL NATIONAL AMNESTY ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Jan 80 p 9

[Text]

**A NON-POLITICAL** organisation called the National Amnesty has been formed in the country aimed at ensuring the fundamental freedom for the individual.

Addressing a press conference in Accra, Nana Agvemoang Yeboah, president of the organisation, said National Amnesty, which would operate on

non-partisanship basis, is to draw public attention to injustices the world over against people who are tortured or executed or put into prison for their political or religious beliefs.

He said it was also the aim of the organisation to find ways and means of resettling those who suffer long term imprisonment, especially on political grounds — when they are released from prison.

Nana Yeboah emphasised that the objectives of the Amnesty include the instilling into its members a high sense of unity of purpose and of helping one another based on respect for each other's views, mutual co-operation and fellowship.

He said the Amnesty would give legal aid to individuals who might stand

trial on non-violent political charges when as necessary, and who might not have the means to engage counsel.

Nana Yeboah who is also the founder of the Amnesty, disclosed that the organisation would also persuade governments to grant political asylum to genuine political refugees, to grant amnesty, or seek for the release of political prisoners and other prisoners of conscience.

He said the Amnesty would also seek to advise governments to abolish capital punishment and also would set up resettlement farms and projects for the rehabilitation of refugees and political detainees.

## BRIEFS

**DISTRICT COUNCILS' LEADERSHIP**--District Councils throughout the country are to be headed by clerks of council not below the rank of Principal Assistant Secretary (PAS), Mr K. S. P. Jantuah, Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives announced this at Tamale on Wednesday. He was speaking at the offices of the West Dagomba District Council when he called there as part of a familiarisation tour of departments under his Ministry. Mr Jantuah said there was no truth in fears being entertained currently by some district chief executives that they would be replaced. He assured all district chief executives who held the grade of PAS not to entertain any fears of replacements but pointed out that his Ministry would not entertain officers who did not pull up their weight "because we really want the Local Government system to work actively". The Ministry, he said, would not hesitate to send back any clerk of council whose work fell below expectation to the Ministry from where he was appointed instead of transferring him from one place to another. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jan 80 p 1]

**FARMERS' FOOD-PRODUCING PLAN**--The Ghana National Farmers' Union is to embark on a two million cedis four-year agricultural programme aimed at producing staple food throughout the country. This, according to the union, was the only way through which the country's dependence on importation of staple food items could be discouraged and thereby save the scarce foreign exchange for other pressing national projects. Announcing this at a press conference in Kumasi yesterday, Nana Osei Fordjour, second vice-chairman of the union disclosed that the programme, which would involve large scale farming, would be spread over the five ecological zones of the country. He said for the implementation of the programme, large spans of land had been acquired and local agricultural products like oil palm, cassava, plantain, vegetables, yams, maize, cocoyam and beans would be cultivated. Other produce would include cocoa, pine-apple, citrus, shea butter, coffee, rice, guinea corn, sugarcane and millet, Nana Fordjour added. According to Nana Fordjour, lands acquired were as follows: Central Region, 1618.74 hectares; Ashanti Region, 2224.77 hectares; Western Region, 1214 hectares and Eastern Region 1699.68 hectares. Others were Brong-Ahafo Region, 2023.43 hectares; Northern Region, 2428.11 hectares; Upper Region, 2549.52 hectares, Greater-Accra Region, 404.68 hectares and Volta Region, 3642.17 hectares.--G.N.A. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Jan 80 p 8]

MINIMUM WAGE RAISE REQUEST--The Timber and Woodworkers' Union of the Trades Union Congress has called on the Government to raise the existing minimum wage from ₵4 to ₵10 in view of the prevailing high cost of living. Mr Sam Akom-Mensah, general secretary of the union, pointed out that it was not enough for the government to provide guidelines on salaries and wages without considering the issue of the minimum wage fixed on July 1, 1977. He was commenting on the government's decision to work out new guidelines on salaries and wages in an interview with the Ghana News Agency in Accra. Mr Akom-Mensah pointed out that since the new budget was introduced, prices of all goods and services "had trippled" thus rendering the minimum wage meaningless to the ordinary labourer who "now finds it really difficult to make ends meet." He stressed that only a realistic approach to the issue of wages and salaries would guarantee the much-needed industrial peace to resuscitate the economy, adding "the worker also needs a reasonable wage to live, not only to exist" but also to increase productivity. General Secretary, UNC [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Jan 80 p 16]

N7 FOREIGN MANAGEMENT TEAM--The Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) has recommended that no foreign management team should in future be engaged to run the Asutsuare and Komenda sugar factories. In an appraisal report which it was drawn with the objective of establishing a viable sugar industry, MDPI recommended for "the services of a visiting consultant in sugar technology or an agronomist." The report indicated that "due to inadequate planning, lack of specific know-how and other instances of mismanagement, HVA International of Holland, who had managed the two factories from 1973 to 1978 left GHASEL a debt of ₵27.13 million in both foreign currency and in cedis." It also recommended that "GHASEL should increase sugar cane cultivation especially at Asutsuare where there is sufficient land to do this". The report also said that ₵31 million would be needed as fixed capital requirement over the period of five years to rehabilitate the two factories. Efforts, the report further said, "should be made to improve GHASEL farms so as to rely less on private sugar cane growers who now choose to crush their own canes for akpeteshie (alcoholic drink). [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jan 80 p 1]

COCOA STOCKS MOUNTING--Large quantities of sealed cocoa are locked up in 42 buying centres in the Techiman District without any immediate hope of their evacuation, according to a survey by newsmen. The survey followed reports by farmers and secretary-receivers in the district that many sheds in the area were filled to capacity with many bags outside the sheds. At Tanoso, Mr John Takyi Ampong, a secretary-receiver told newsmen that he had as many as 1,000 bags of cocoa awaiting evacuation but for "one clear month," all attempts to get a truck to convey them to the ports had failed. He said the inability to get the cocoa evacuated affected purchases. When there was no space to stock the cocoa, it was unadvisable to keep buying them from the farmers because it was equally bad to expose the produce to the mercy of the weather, he explained. All the secretary-receivers interviewed felt that the government should take the evacuation exercise seriously and mount a crash programme that would involve haulage trucks from both the private sector and government departments and corporations.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Jan 80 p 8]



## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

PRISONER RELEASED--Edouard Lambin, who holds dual French-Guinean nationality and has been in jail in Conakry since December 1970, was released on 17 January. Lambin, who had been arrested following the attempted landing by Portuguese mercenaries in Conakry on 22 November 1970, is the last of the dual-nationality prisoners to be released by the Guinean authorities. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 5]

CSO: 4400

CHRISTIAN PARISH GROWS AMID MUSLIM SETTING

Abidjan FRATERNITE in French 30 Nov 79 p 17

[Article by Raphael Lakpe]

[Text] In general, most of the country's districts have an animistic majority. However, up North, the traveler expects to find more Muslims than Christians, or other believers, as far as monotheistic religions are concerned. In Katiola, the reverse is true and Christians outnumber Muslims. One wonders why.

It is true that highly Islamized areas can be found up North. Such is the case of Odiénne, with the Malinkes, and the Dabakala districts. There is much Islamic activity in the Dabakala and Satama-Sokoura sub-prefectures. Animists predominate beyond these areas. Katiola's geographic position is partly responsible for its strong percentage of Catholics and animists.

The Tagbana District forms a buffer zone between the country's uppermost regions and its central area. Consequently, there are many interactions among each of these regions. Contacts with the Baule District in the Center reduced the influence of an animistic rite, the Poro.

Through their history, the Tagbana people were overrun by several conquerors. Incursions by Maury Toure and Samory Toure, and ensuing exoduses, have been cited. Gbon signed a pact of non-aggression with the latter conqueror, thus sparing Senufo-North. Senufo-South, of which Katiola is a part, did not and it was ravaged. This explains the low population density in that region. To continue, war with Samory Toure led the people to escape to the Baule District. The Tagbanas' frequent expulsions from their native land and their contacts with populations unacquainted with the Poro rite reduced its importance. This gave the missionaries previously installed in Korhogo the opportunity to establish the first area church in Katiola.

## Story of a Parish

The Katiola Parish of Ste Joan of Arc was founded in January 1909 by the Reverend Fathers Moury and Porte, both members of the Lyon African Missions. Upon their arrival in Katiola, they first settled on the present site of the small St John Seminary.

In 1911, Father Moury was named as the first apostolic vicar of Abidjan. A detail to remember: four of the heads of the Katiola Parish became bishops. They are: Fathers Moury, Etrillard, Kwaku and Jean-Marie Keletigui (the current bishop of Katiola).

As in many other countries, the missionaries established in that region built one of the country's first schools. Katiola's opened in 1911. It had to close its doors from 1914 to 1918 because of World War I. It reopened in 1919. With an enrollment of 300 students, it was officially sanctioned in 1923. For a long time, it remained the only area school during the colonial era.

As for the Katiola cathedral, its construction lasted from May 1932 to April 1933, the date of its inauguration. It happened on Easter Day. The building is 60 meters long and 50 meters wide. Membership now numbers 8,495 or close to 10 percent of the total population. It is proud to have awakened the vocation of four priests, one of whom became a bishop.

The Katiola Seminary was created in 1937. This seminary trained many of the area's intellectuals. For 10 years, from 1937 to 1947, it received young men from all parts of the Korchogo Apostolic Prefecture which then comprised the present departments of Bondoukou, Bouna, Dabakala, Katiola, Ferdessedougou, Korchogo, Odiene and Boundiali. Many of the young people of that period are now part of the country's cadres. The training of seven priests, two of them bishops (the late Mgr Eugene Kwaku Abissa and Mgr J M Keletigui) dates from that epoch.

The Seminary was divided from 1947 to 1959: seniors continued their studies at the Bingerville Seminary and juniors went to the preparatory seminary transferred to Ferkessedougou (Koungofougo, the present Lanviara). Some of the country's high officials--Laurent Donna Fologo, minister of youth and sports is one of them--belong to that generation.

In 1959, the Seminary returned to Katiola, this time for good. It settled on the former site of the mission, a short distance away from the parochial buildings.

In short, from 1937 to today, the Katiola Seminary graduated 14 priests, two of them bishops, and many of the region's high officials.

[Photo caption]

The parish of St. Joan of Arc was founded in 1909. Since then, her bell tower has dominated the entire town.

6857

CSO: 4400

SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN MUST NOT BE REPEATED IN AFRICA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

KENYA is one of the first African countries to condemn the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government said it noted with deep concern the recent introduction of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and called for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country.

The statement made our position very clear, as regards the cardinal principles of non-interference in internal affairs of states, strict respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states.

Whereas we in Kenya respect these principles, it is quite obvious that there are some imperialist powers, particularly the Soviet Union, which want to determine other people's destiny, even by the use of force. Afghanistan is just an example of what Russian imperialism can be like. In Africa it is also there, but in another form. Even in those countries where Soviet "friendship" is very deep rooted, it is now becoming abundantly clear that the Russians are only out to introduce economic colonialism in Africa.

Why was the late President Neto of Angola, for example, trying to expand economic ties with the West before his sudden and unexpected death on an operating table in a Moscow hospital?

Why has President Sekou Toure of Guinea been trying to encourage Western investment in his country?

The answer to both questions is that these two leaders were disillusioned with Soviet economic assistance and were seeking an alternative course. Both felt the need was urgent because of deteriorating economies.

Take Angola for example. Angola was self-sufficient in food and earning substantial amounts of foreign exchange prior to independence in 1975. Its major exports were coffee, diamonds, oil, iron ore, and other minerals.

Today, after "inviting" in the Russians and their Cuban surrogates, the government in Angola is importing more than half its food and is dependent almost exclusively on oil, produced by an American company, for foreign exchange and government revenue. The coffee crop in 1978 was only a third of what it was in 1973. The production of diamonds less than half, and the production of iron ore, manganese, and asphalt rock close to zero.

When the world price for coffee was almost 15/- per pound the Russians paid Angola 7/- per pound for more than half its crop. They underpaid similarly for 60 per cent of diamond production. A Russian statement in 1977 said 12 per cent of processed fish products from its trawlers in Angolan waters went to Angola. In another statement they said 20,000 tons of fish had been delivered to the Angolans — considerably less than half a million tons Angolans caught for themselves in 1974.

With Russian trawlers continuing to sweep their waters, there is little fishing left for the Angolans.

The Russians also provided Soviet-style economic aid to Guinea, a nation rich in resources and agricultural land. They put up some small office buildings, expanded the airport runway in Conakry, and built a sports stadium and a military academy, but the majority of Guineans are still without running water in their homes.

Today, much of Guinea's coffee, cocoa, bananas, tobacco, 60 per cent of the fish catch, and other cash crops are taken by the Russians and other Comecon members under barter arrangements. As a result, Guinea is dependent almost entirely on bauxite for foreign exchange. The Russians provided assistance for mining bauxite and, until 1976, paid Guinea only 42/- per ton. After two years of bitter wrangling, the Guineans succeeded in renegotiating the price to 112/-. A Western consortium, operating in Guinea, was paying 161/- per ton.

Russian aid to Mozambique today follows a similar pattern. Weapons and technical assistance have been provided, but little capital assistance. The Russians, and their Comecon associates, are said to be taking increasing quantities of the tea, cashewnuts, and citrus fruits that were among the primary cash crops of Mozambique.

Under its fishing agreement with the Russians, Mozambique gets 25 per cent of the catch. Its own independent fishing efforts have dwindled as the Russians vertfish their waters.

These are the activities of the Russians in countries they consider to be their friends in Africa. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan should help African countries understand clearly how the Soviets can treat their friends. It is obvious that their eyes are on Africa and we must do everything possible to make sure that they do not repeat what they are doing in Afghanistan.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

MOI TO MAKE STATE VISIT TO FRG 11-15 FEBRUARY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 28

[Article by James Kimondo]

[Excerpt] President Moi will make a five-day state visit to West Germany between February 11 and 15, it was officially announced yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference in his office, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said the President would hold discussions on matters of mutual interest with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with particular reference to co-operation between the two countries.

Dr. Ouko, who was flanked by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. Joseph Muliro and Chief of Protocol, Mr. Leo Odera, said President Moi would leave Nairobi on February 10 at a time to be announced later.

The Minister said Kenya's economic relations with West Germany were cordial and would continue to improve. At the moment, West Germany was Kenya's best trading partner, he said.

Dr. Ouko said Kenya has for many years received financial and technical assistance from West Germany on very favourable terms.

The Minister said that between 1978 and 1979, Kenya received financial and technical aid from West Germany of more than Sh. 619 million. Out of this, more than Sh. 149 million was on technical aid.

The Minister further announced that this year's aid would be 20 percent more than the previous year. The aid would be used to finance various vital projects in Kenya which include rural access roads, graveling, bridges, tourism roads, water supply, dam construction, irrigation, health training centres, settlement schemes and for the building of a reservoir in Upper Tana.

CSO: 4420

NATION'S POLICY TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES 'UNCHANGED'

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, has told diplomats at a reception given in their honour that Kenya's policy regarding major international issues remained "resolute and unchanged".

Dr. Ouko told the guests who included representatives of international organisations accredited to Kenya that Kenya's desire was to strengthen and reinforce the fundamental principles to which the country was committed at the time of her independence.

Introducing the two Assistant Ministers, Mr. Kamwathi Muni and Mr. Ezekiel Mweu, and the new Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Joseph Muliro, to the guests, Dr. Ouko said that as had been pointed out earlier by President Daniel arap Moi, the 1980s will be a difficult period which will pose many challenges to all Kenyans.

He said the 1980s will be a decade of hard work, commitment and dedication to Kenya's nation-building efforts, which call for a strict adherence to President Moi's Nyayo philosophy of love, peace and unity.

"This should be the guiding light to all as we face the turbulence of the decade. More than ever before, love for humanity, international peace and unity among nations is needed to provide the perspective for our actions," he said.

Thanking all the countries which had in the past assisted Kenya in her development efforts, the Minister said he hoped the same spirit of generosity towards Kenya will continue in future.

He noted, however, that monetary and economic severity had hit the Third World nations in the past while efforts to find equitable and acceptable solutions to these problems had met with little success.

Speaking of the occasion, the Soviet Union Ambassador, Dr. B. P. Miroshnichenko, who is also the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Kenya, said, on behalf of his colleagues, that the good relationship and co-operation existing between the diplomats and the Government of Kenya will be further developed and strengthened through relaxation of international tension and strengthening of peace and security all over the world.

## ANIMAL FEED SCARCITY, DROUGHT CAUSE MILK SHORTAGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jan 80 p 4

[Text]

THE current milk shortage in some parts of Kenya has been attributed to the scarcity of animal feeds, and the Livestock Development Ministry has been urged to take action to arrest the situation.

Police have also been asked to be on look-out along the borders to ensure that animal feeds were not exported to neighbouring countries.

Coast PC Eliud Mahihu said yesterday his recent investigation into milk shortage at the Coast revealed that there was a country wide shortage of animal feed which resulted in the milk problem.

He said dairy farmers relied on molasses and other animal feeds for their cows, but now there was not enough supply of these feeds.

"My investigation into the milk problem has shown that the short supply of wheat and maize, which are important ingredients in the production of animal and chicken feeds, contributed to the milk shortage", he said.

"But the worst problem which has hit the farmers is the drought, and due to the dry conditions there are no green pastures for animals," he said.

The PC said it was the responsibility of the Ministry of Livestock Development to explain to wananchi the reasons

for milk shortage, noting that it would save a lot of speculation by telling wananchi the truth about it.

Mr Mahihu also blamed local milk distributors for what he called "unfair distribution" which had worsened the situation in Mombasa and outlying areas.

He said the little milk available should be distributed as fairly as possible so that everyone got some.

Commenting on smuggling animal feeds to neighbouring countries, Mr Mahihu cited an incident where a huge consignment of animal feed worth millions of shillings was intercepted in Mwanza, Tanzania, recently. He noted that some of the goods must have come from Kenya and were destined for Uganda. "Smuggling of animal feeds coupled with the local hoarding and shortage have contributed to the milk shortage locally", Mr Mahihu added.

"While we wait for the milk situation to improve", the PC said, "wananchi should remain calm because I am sure the Government will do something about the problem."

Mr Mahihu warned that some areas might soon be hit by shortage of chicken and eggs unless the problem of feeds was brought under control.



KENYA

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS TAKE MEASURES TO CURB SMUGGLING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] Strict measures, including a ban on the movement of maize, are being taken across the country in the fight to curb smuggling.

In Meru following continued hoarding and smuggling of maize and other allied produce, DC E.G. Karanja has banned the movement of these products from the district without a valid movement permit.

In a circular letter the DC said adequate provision had been made to cater for movement of the commodity within the district and to ensure that no hardship was caused to innocent people.

Wananchi, he said, were allowed to move up to two bags of maize, weighing 100 kg. within Meru District without a permit. The limit on peas or beans is 90 kg.

People supplying maize and other products to institutions should register with their divisional district officers, he said. Then arrangements would be made to issue them with the necessary movement permits.

However, Mr. Karanja warned any trader found hoarding that he would be dealt with severely.

In Busia, DC Kamau Mugwe has said that hoarding and smuggling of foodstuffs was a threat to people's welfare and has warned wananchi that the Government has devised strict measures to curb the racket along the border with Uganda.

In a circular to administrative officials and to distributors of wheat flour and maizemeal, the DC directed that such businessmen must apply for purchasing and transportation permits before delivering goods for distribution.

He warned that distributors would not be allowed to purchase any of these commodities from millers without a letter issued by his office.

Distributors would, he said, have to submit sale returns to his office, showing comprehensive records of what they bought and who were the consumers. The new arrangements would also affect institutions such as hospitals, schools and colleges within the district.

And he said that, for effective implementation of the new measures, the present number of distributors would be reduced to a manageable size.

In Machakos, maize distributors have been reminded that they should not go to Nairobi to collect the produce, but instead use the four distribution centres that have been opened for them within the district. DC Benson Kaaria said no permits would be issued for those wishing to get their supplies from Nairobi. He advised them to get the produce from the four Maize Board stores in Thika, Machakos, Konza and Kibwezi.

Distributors permits, he said, could be obtained from the area's DO or from his offices.--KNA

CSO: 4420

## KENYA

### LUOS ACCEPTING MODERN AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 80 p 8

[Text] The Luos, who form the bulk of the Nyanza population, are fast accepting modern agricultural techniques in order to catch up with the rest of Kenya's farming communities.

Their spectacular leap-forward is shown by the 1978 annual report of the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Mr. J.W.S. Mburu, just released.

According to the report, sugar cane production went up considerably, from 958,236 tones (valued at 132,212,282/40) in 1977 to 1,229,963 (163,597,884/90).

Most of the cane was grown in the traditional Luoland, generally called the Sugarbelt.

On tea production, Mr. Mburu said that despite the increase in green leaf, the total revenue to farmers declined because of a decline in world prices.

The 1978 crop was worth 57,220,449/62 compared with 58,447,285/05 in 1977.

Cotton and tobacco, the official said, showed an upward trend in total production and the value.

A record cotton crop of 7,259,380.5 kgs. of both AR and BR cotton valued at 22,430,111/30 was produced in 1978 compared with 6,675,000 kgs. in both grades valued at 71,392,736/70 the previous year.

Mr. Mburu said tobacco production was steadily increasing and had recorded a total crop of 1,132,338 kgs. of all types, valued at 8,993,217/- in 1978, as against a crop of 807,224 kgs. valued at 4,629,100/- in 1977.

The Provincial Director of Agriculture said that, despite those trends, coffee--which "is the most important cash crop in Nyanza"--declined both in production and total value in 1978 from 1977.

He said that during 1978 a total of 2,066.6 tones of washed coffee was produced as compared to 2,368.6 tones during 1977.

The 1978 crop (together with 446.4 tones of Mbuni variety) was worth only 61,252,259/- as compared to 136,160,319/70 in 1977.

He added that the general world market price declined by about 34 percent during 1978 as compared to the previous year.

Mr. Mburu, who attributed the report to his predecessor, Mr. J.J. Gichuki, said the general husbandry of coffee in Nyanza had declined as no crop was classified within the 1-3 classes, as compared with 0.1 percent drop in the same classes during 1977.

CSO: 4420

## MILK SHORTAGE DEEPENS, CONSUMERS DEMAND EXPLANATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

WITH primary schools opening this week, milk shortage which the city has been experiencing in the last few weeks, was already keeping by yesterday. And several housewives expressed the fear that the situation could become worse when the school milk supply was in full swing.

In many parts of the city yesterday morning, wananchi in long queues, pushed hard for a packet of milk but many returned home without any.

Those interviewed at random said that in the last few weeks, Nairobi had been faced with considerable shortage of milk. They were not satisfied that drought alone was a reason for it.

Shopkeepers confirmed that they had been receiving less than half of their orders or sometimes no milk at all for a number of days.

City women talked bitterly saying it was not the first time that Kenya had had a situation of drought.

They recalled that at one time Kenya had to supply milk to Uganda and parts of Tanzania, and at the same time meeting the home demand satisfactorily.

Others attributed the shortage to Kenya's rising population. But this was

countered by the argument that Kenya was no longer supplying milk to Uganda and Tanzania.

Consumers have therefore demanded that KCC authorities should explain the reasons for milk shortage.

Another thing that worries the consumers is that the little KCC milk that may be available dries easily these days. This is another area where the consumers demand an explanation.

Yesterday, efforts to get Mr. G. Ngunuro, KCC's managing director, to comment were unsuccessful.

Some consumers contended that milk supply was facing the current problem because of lack of facilities for farmers to deliver their milk to KCC factories.

Recently, Mr. Moses Ki-prono arap Keino, MP for Kericho East, addressing a public meeting in Sotik, had appealed to KCC to use its own vehicles to collect milk from farmers.

It was not known whether this was a general problem for the farmers everywhere in the country. It was also not immediately known whether or not KCC had responded to Mr. Keino's appeal.

## ENERGY TO POSE MAJOR PROBLEMS THROUGHOUT 1980'S

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jan 80 p 15

[Article by Calestous Juma]

[Text]

KENYA's industrial expansion, general economic growth and rapid population increase indicate that the demand for energy in the rural and urban areas will pose major problems for the Government and the people throughout the 80's.

The manufacturing sector has been expanding faster than estimated. The sector grew by 13 per cent in 1976 and rose to 16 per cent the following year. In 1978 it expanded at a rate of 14 per cent, five per cent more than estimated. This growth rate entails a corresponding growth in energy consumption.

The country's per capita consumption of energy increased by about three per cent between 1977 and 1978. Kenya's reliance on imported oil is higher than the world average. About 80 per cent of the country's energy sources for the commercial sector is imported, accounting for about 20 per cent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings.

There has been a decline in the dependence on imported energy sources due to the installation of additional hydro-electric power generating capacity at Gitaru. Hydro and thermal electricity represented about 15 per cent of the total energy consumed in 1978.

Most of the goods manufactured in Kenya by the use of energy acquired through using foreign exchange earnings are sold locally, thereby having an eroding effect on the balance of payments. These include transport equipment, plastic

products, clothing, footwear, tobacco products, beverages, electrical machinery and basic industrial chemicals.

Kenya's capacity to import oil without disturbing its balance of payments can be enhanced by the sale of its goods — which embody foreign exchange earnings in form of imported energy used in their manufacture — on foreign markets to earn foreign exchange. But the extent of such markets open to Kenya is still limited.

The country suffers serious effects on its balance of payments because of being vulnerable to changes in oil prices and finds it difficult to stabilise its commodity prices. And as prices of oil go up, more and more people in the rural areas resort to firewood and charcoal as sources of energy.

With Kenya's staggering annual population increases of about four per cent, the use of firewood and charcoal places a tremendous burden on the country's forest areas and plant resources. The country's forest areas account for only three per cent of the total land area. The daily scramble to find wood for cooking constitutes a crucial rural energy crisis.

An average user of firewood burns nearly a tonne of firewood yearly. The cutting of trees to meet rural energy demands outpaces the growth of new ones. This trend is worsened by rapid population increase and lack of consistent tree-planting programmes. The common practice of thousands of people watching one civil servant plant one tree instead of one civil servant watching thousands of people planting thousands of trees amounts to bureaucratic folly.

Firewood is usually burnt without any sense of conservation. This is mainly due to lack of education on the importance and methods of achieving maximum efficiency from firewood. Most firewood is burnt with an efficiency of about six per cent, while the use of charcoal can be about seven times more efficient.

The amount of wood burnt in Kenya is determined largely by the number of people need to use it. And if alternative sources of energy are not found the amount of firewood needed will be determined by population growth. Since Kenya's population is likely to double in less than 20 years, the demand for firewood will also double if the present consumption rates continue.

The introduction of stoves that ensure efficient use of wood fuel will reduce spending on firewood, contribute to financial saving and enhance the capacity to conserve forests. Such stoves would also help the people in arid and semi-arid areas to use less dung as fuel and utilise the rest as fertiliser.

Using average figures, Kenya's rural population burnt about 12 000 000 tonnes of firewood last year. This figure is likely to increase in relation to population growth and double in 17 years. A demand of about 24 000 000 tonnes of firewood in 1997 will be difficult to achieve if the present rate of deforestation is left to continue. This demand is likely to increase due to the introduction of rural industrial activities that utilise wood fuel.

The population boom will not only raise the demand for firewood, it will also increase the need for agricultural land and therefore reduce forest areas. This land shrinkage will further worsen the rural firewood crisis. And the demand for other wood resources will also increase in relation to population growth.

On the other hand, the growing demand for imported mineral oil and its rising price will necessitate the expansion of agricultural activities in rural areas to earn more foreign exchange to pay for the oil. In such cases, the rural people will have to sacrifice their energy source to support the commercial sector and sections of the urban population. This contradiction can only be avoided by taking immediate steps to look for alternative sources of energy.

The creation of the Ministry of Energy is not a solution in itself, it is Kenya's practical way of acknowledging that the nation faces serious energy problems which may shake or even crack the foundation on which its rapid economic development is based. This is coupled

with the understanding that mineral oil will one day be exhausted or remain a preserve for the rich and mighty.

Oil has been a strong political weapon and countries that hope to maintain their sovereignty must work to achieve a measure of energy independence. Dependence on foreign sources of energy makes a country vulnerable to foreign manipulation of its internal and international relations. A country like Kenya which has no oil, must make efforts to look for alternative sources of energy.

The implementation of alternative sources of energy programmes is described as following soft energy paths. But for Kenya to follow soft energy paths successfully, the Government has to make hard choices. The transition from using conventional sources of energy to soft paths is challenging, but inevitable.

A soft energy path is usually defined as a specific society's potential for keeping energy demands within bounds that can be supplied by renewable energy forms like solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, sea thermal, hydro-power, wave power and biomass (organic matter). While in use, these sources free society from various economic, social and political problems associated with relying on imported or centralised energy sources.

A look at various renewable energy sources shows that Kenya has the potential to follow the soft energy paths. The transition, however, cannot be achieved without close co-operation with the industrialised countries, other Third World countries working on soft energy projects and UN agencies involved in industrial development and technology transfer.

Soft energy paths do not mean an abrupt discontinuity of the use of conventional energy sources. They combine a prompt and serious commitment to efficient use of energy; deployment of diverse collection or renewable energy sources that are matched in scale and in quality to end-use needs; and interim use of traditional fossil fuel technologies.

Apart from helping to achieve a sustainable economy, soft energy paths create conditions that are conducive to the development of healthy environments devoid of the environmental impacts associated with the use of non-renewable sources of energy. Soft energy paths are usually ecologically sound and encourage decentralised decision making. Kenya's population distribution — with 80 per cent of the

people in rural areas — makes the deployment of decentralised soft energy technologies relevant and relatively easy to do.

Kenya is richly endowed with sunshine and has great potential to utilise solar energy. The sun's annual input of solar energy amounts to about 2 000 kilowatt-hours (thermal) per square metre. With such an input there is no house in the country which requires more energy than its roof receives from the sun.

However, the problem is to find ways of tapping this natural endowment in an economically viable process. Already there are local firms which produce and sell solar heating devices for use in schools, hospitals and hotels. But since the domestic consumption of electricity is increasing remarkably, there is need to find ways of converting solar energy into electricity for work that needs energy in this form.

Energy is often wasted when it is not matched in quality to the intended task or end-use. This occurs (for example) when water is heated in thermal electric generating plants to turn turbines to generate electricity which is again converted into heat for various purposes like house heating, water boiling and cooking. First, fossil fuel energy is used to generate a high quality of energy (electricity) and this form of energy is then degraded into a lower quality of energy (heat).

Kenya's domestic consumption of electricity rose from 205.6 million kWh in 1974 to 328.5 million kWh in 1978, an increase of about 60 per cent. The increase is quite high compared to the estimated annual increase in the total consumption of electricity of eight per cent. During the same period the industrial consumption of electricity rose by 33 per cent from 532.7 million kWh to 710.4 million kWh.

The use of solar energy for domestic production of electricity requires massive importation of solar thermal electric conversion systems (STECs) and photovoltaic cells. STECs convert solar radiation into thermal energy and then to mechanical energy to drive electricity generating devices. Photovoltaic cells convert solar energy directly into electricity as the sun shines on them and cannot store it.

But an American firm, Texas Instruments, is developing a system which has the ability to store energy during peak generating hours and release it after the sun has set, when it is needed most. The silicon cells

are an elegant technical *tour de force* because they deal simultaneously with several of the major problems that remain unresolved in other photovoltaic technologies.

Photovoltaic cells are quite expensive and have an average efficiency of about 12 per cent. However, research is going on in various countries to reduce their price, raise their efficiency and increase their lifespans. In 1978 the cost of one square metre of photovoltaic arrays was 18 000/-. The price has been constantly falling and US Solarix Corporation is now working on a plan that could produce cells at 450/- a square metre by the end of this year.

The biggest problem facing extensive use of solar energy in the Third World lies in the ownership of photovoltaic technology. Research in solar energy is increasingly being dominated by oil multinationals like Exxon, Shell, Mobil, Soconal, Compagnie Française des Pétroles and Atlantic Richfield. Other multinationals working on solar technology include Bell Laboratories, General Electric, IBM, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

The growing concentration of solar technologies in the hands of multinational corporations clearly shows that countries like Kenya which do not have strong national scientific and technological bases will still remain at the mercy of the manufacturers of these devices. The monopoly may delay or even frustrate Third World efforts to enter the solar era.

This fear has prompted the UN Industrial Development Organisation (Unido) to stress that the development of solar technologies should be given priority in the industrialisation of the Third World. Kenya should therefore press for the transfer of soft energy paths technology as part of its development aid from the advanced countries. Solar technology is labour-intensive and could be a source of employment.

The transfer of solar technology and other soft energy paths devices will be a major topic at the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held in Nairobi in September 1981. The conference will provide Kenya with a unique opportunity to gather information on how to formulate and implement its soft energy programmes.



## SOLE DENTAL CARE UNIT FACING ACUTE SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES

### Hospitals Also Affected

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by Mohammed Warsama]

[Text] The Dental Care Unit of Kenyatta National Hospital is in a crisis.

The unit, the only one in the country, is facing an acute shortage of supplies, affecting virtually every item needed for the treatment of dental diseases and for facial surgery.

The problems facing the unit have been compounded by blunders on the part of the Central Medical Stores. They have been in the habit of importing supplies for the unit which are either too many and have had to be destroyed or "unscheduled items."

Some items, like plaster stone and anaesthetics, were imported in vast quantities in 1974. But the amount delivered was so huge that it was beyond the normal requirements of the unit.

Now, six years later, the stores of the unit are crammed full of these items, which ultimately will have to be destroyed because most of them--like anaesthetics--have a very short life span.

The anaesthetics imported in 1974 are no longer in use but are instead lying idle in the stores.

A source in a local pharmaceutical firm said the unit was also with an acute shortage of acrylic soft material used for facial surgery. The result was a long waiting list of patients.

According to other sources, the dental supply crisis is due primarily to the importation of "unscheduled items" or the oversupply of particular items, thus exhausting the Ministry of Health's vote for the Dental Care Unit. Virtually every item of dental supply needed by the unit is in short supply.

It is understood by sources close to the Ministry that Dr. G. Tessema, the consultant in charge of the unit, has made representations to the Permanent Secretary in a bid to solve the supply problems.

Dr. Tessema was said to have urged the Permanent Secretary to stop the importation of "unscheduled items" and to introduce a standardisation in the tender system, particularly by stopping the importation of dental supplies from different countries.

Reliable sources said the unit was also faced with an acute lack of accommodation at the inpatient wing of the unit.

The unit is only equipped with five beds for in-patients, but at least an additional 30 are needed to cope with growing numbers, including those sent from provincial hospitals.

At least an average of 20 patients are referred to the unit by provincial hospitals every month, but the majority have had to be refused admission for lack of accommodation.

There is also a lot of congestion reported in the out-patients' clinic which has not undergone any extensions in more than a decade.

In 1970, the unit was treating on average a mere 3,500 outpatients monthly, but this number trebled to 9,800 by 1979. An extended section is currently being constructed at the unit. The situation is even more appalling in provincial hospitals which, sources say, lack dental facilities. The sources said none of the 40 district hospitals in the provinces had facilities, while only a few of the provincial hospitals boasted dental officers.

However, because of lack of facilities and supplies, these officers were either idle or underutilised.

The sources said that it was estimated each of the 40 district hospitals required at least two dental chairs and enough materials to be able to treat patients suffering from dental ailments currently referred to the unit in Nairobi.

Dental supply shortages at the provincial hospitals were so acute that, last November, Provincial Medical Officers personally called on Dr. Tessema in a bid to "poach" supplies from the unit.

But Tessema reportedly told them that his unit was dependent on the Kenyatta National Hospital vote.

The lack of dental facilities in the provinces is understood to be holding up the posting of newly-qualified dental officers who have completed their one-year internships at the Dental Care Unit.

Currently, 18 dental officers who finished their courses in 1979 are still waiting to be posted to the provinces, but sources said it is unlikely they will receive any postings because of the lack of facilities.

"Their talents are now being wasted," the sources said, adding that another 24 medical graduates have also been waiting since July last year for internship. The 24 are said to be complaining because of lack of housing.

The sources said the position as it stands now means that, although the Dental Care Unit has the clinical personnel to treat all dental diseases, materially it is not able to do so because of the lack of adequate supplies and facilities.

Both the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr. Gerald M'Mwirichia and his Director of Medical Services, Dr. Karuga Koniange, said last week that they were not prepared "to comment on the issue of dental supplies shortage at this stage."

Mr. M'Mwirichia further pointed out that he had just assumed his post in the Ministry and was therefore not fully conversant with the internal problems facing it.

Dr. Koniange said he needed more time to collect information before he could respond to questions about supply shortages.

#### Shortage a Matter of National Interest

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 80 p 6

#### [Editorial]

VERY often when this newspaper prints anything to do with the Ministry of Health top officials in that Ministry complain of having been misquoted or not having been consulted to give us the true picture of what is really happening within the Ministry. Today we carry a very sad story about an acute shortage of supplies affecting every item needed for the treatment of dental diseases and for facial surgery. We took every trouble to contact the officials in the Ministry for their comment before going to press yet no one was prepared to tell us the truth about the alleged shortage of the supplies.

We contacted both the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Mr. Gerald M'Mwirichia, and his Director of Medical Services, Dr. Karuga Koniange, but not one of them was ready to give us any comment. They said they were not ready to comment on the issue "at this stage". Mr. M'Mwirichia pointed out that he had just assumed his post in the Ministry and was not fully conversant with the internal problems facing it. Being new in the Ministry, Mr. M'Mwirichia can probably be excused. He obviously must be doing a lot of home work to try and catch up with the many problems facing the Ministry of Health. These problems are many and some of them are very well known to ordinary wananchi. They include congestion in hospitals, a shortage of doctors in some remote

parts of our country, and long queues at some of our Government hospitals. They are not easy problems and no one expects Mr. M Mwirichia to come up with easy solutions to them. But when Dr. Koinange says that he is not in a position to comment on the issue of dental supplies "at this stage", he must realise that it is at THIS STAGE that the unit is facing a crisis. He may argue that a crisis in any hospital cannot be overcome in newspaper columns; but when there is a crisis in any hospital, particularly a Government hospital such as the Kenyatta National Hospital, it becomes a matter of national interest. It is a matter which concerns the public; and the public have a right to be told the truth about what is going on at the hospital. After all, it is their hospital.

The dental care unit at Kenyatta is the only one in the country; yet we are told it is in trouble because blunders were made allegedly by the Central Medical Stores.

We are told there was a habit of importing supplies for the unit which are either too many and some have, therefore, had to be destroyed or are "unscheduled items" not needed by the unit. These blunders may have been made before Mr. M Mwirichia's time and he should certainly be given some time to study the situation before coming up with a solution. As the Director of Medical Services, Dr. Koinange, however, should inform the people how he intends to remedy the situation. It happens that thousands of wananchi are treated at the unit. They cannot afford the high fees being charged by private dentists.

Our investigation team is informed, for example, that some items for the unit were ordered in 1974 and the amount delivered was so huge that it was beyond the normal requirements. The year 1974 was obviously before the Nyayo era; but the new spirit of Nyayo requires that all the past mistakes be corrected and if there were any mistakes made in the past by the Central Medical Stores then it is up to the officers now holding top positions in the Ministry of Health to make sure that they are corrected in time before wananchi are made to suffer unnecessarily.

We are also informed that the unit is full of items which will have to be destroyed because most of them — like anaesthetics — have a very short life span. Yet all these items were paid for by wananchi's money. Who is responsible for the blunders made in the past? Were they really blunders or deliberate mistakes? The Ministry of Health has a duty to inform the people. The people have a right to know what measures are being taken to correct the mistakes. After all, the matter concerns their health.

Our sources tell us that the consultant in charge of the unit, Dr. G. Tessema, has made representations to the Permanent Secretary in a bid to solve the supply problem. It is understood that he has urged the Permanent Secretary to stop the importation of "unscheduled items" and to introduce a standardisation in the tender system by stopping the importation of dental supplies from different countries. Has the Ministry taken these suggestions seriously? Are we still importing "unscheduled items"? What is the Ministry doing to increase the number of beds for the in-patients at the unit? Is it true that today the unit has only five beds? Wananchi must be given the answers to these questions,

KENYA

REFINERY OPERATIONS' FUEL PERCENTAGE REDUCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

EAST African Oil Refineries Ltd Mombasa, are paving the way towards saving oil by reducing the percentage of fuel used in refinery operations.

The measure has been introduced to save foreign currency on importing oil, which was about \$160 a ton in August, 1979.

According to the September-December 1979 issue of the *The Lantern*, the company magazine for employees, the EAOR processed nearly 1.6 million tons of crude oil from January to August last year, using 4.2 per cent for refinery fuel. In 1978 they used 4.7 per cent.

"We have made a saving of 8,000 tons of oil, therefore saving the country \$1.3 million in foreign exchange," the magazine says.

In a message to employees, the company general manager, Mr. Wyvekate, described this as a very commendable effort and urged the staff to do even better in oil saving in future.

The magazine urges the staff to save energy not only at their workplace, but also at home.

"Fuel costs this country dearly in foreign exchange. So please do not waste, but save," the magazine concludes.

- KNA

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KENYA

GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER ESTABLISHING MISSION IN DACCA

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 13 Jan 80 no page given

[Text] Kenya has been requested to establish a diplomatic office in Bangladesh to enhance closer relations between the two countries.

The request was made by Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. S.A. Bari, when he called on Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Robert Ouko, in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr Bari was accompanied by his country's Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. A.N. Hamidullah.

Dr. Ouko promised Mr. Bari that the request to establish a Kenya Mission in Dacca would be considered by the Government.

He pointed out that the unfavourable world economic order had hampered Kenya's plans to establish more diplomatic offices where the country was not represented.

Dr. Ouko welcomed the Bangladesh offer of assisting Kenya in engineering and other technical fields and said that details would be worked out between the two countries.

He said that Kenya genuinely desired peace and development and it would therefore continue to adhere to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY BEING REORGANIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jan 80 p 24

[Text] The Ministry of Industry is being restructured to bring maximum efficiency in the building of a strong and self-sustaining industrial base to respond positively to the needs of the country and the challenges of the Kenyan economy.

Industry Minister Eliud Mwamunga said this at a Press conference in his office yesterday where he said the Ministry would now function through three departments--administration, industrial development and industrial promotion.

Mr. Mwamunga said the industrial development department would be backed up with supporting services and appropriate staff headed by the Permanent Secretary. It will also ensure an accelerated pace of industrialisation in conformity with the policies and programmes as laid down.

The department would be sub-divided into the industrial planning and implementation division and that of industrial regulation and control, said Mr. Mwamunga, who was accompanied by his Assistant Ministers, Henry Wariithi and Sheikh Aden, Permanent Secretary Fred Ondieki and other Ministry officials.

Noting that industrial information had been ignored in the past, Mr. Mwamunga said a separate division in the industrial promotion department of his Ministry would be created to provide sound information on and establish a base for industrialisation.

The Ministry will also strengthen industrial research and development through the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute, to deal with matters of technology adaptation and development of indigenous technology. The role of the Bureau of Standards will also be explicitly emphasised, said Mr. Mwamunga.

Mr. Mwamunga hailed President Moi's decision to create the Ministry of Industry "to concentrate efforts on all aspects of future industrialisation of our nation."

He said the principal role of his Ministry would be to hasten the development of the industrial sector to ensure self-sufficiency in the production of goods and services.

NAIROBI MAYOR PRAISES PRC RELATIONS, AID

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 80 p 4

[Text]

KENYA and China are both developing countries and are experiencing similar development problems, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara said yesterday.

Coun. Kahara, who was receiving the Chinese Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Yang Keming, hailed the good relations enjoyed by the two countries and hoped they would be enhanced.

The Mayor praised the people of China for the assistance they had accorded Kenya in the past and noted that China had offered to build a huge stadium in Nairobi.

"We welcome any country ready to assist us, and China is one of them," Coun. Kahara said, noting that the two countries were close in the field of cultural and educational exchanges.

The Chinese Ambassador congratulated Coun. Kahara on being elected Mayor of Nairobi.

Mr. Yang said that, under the leadership of President Moi, he was confident that the Kenyan people would develop even further.

The ambassador said he had noticed that Nairobi's development was in full swing. "I wish you success in your efforts," he said.

Mr. Yang said that, as China, and Kenya were both developing countries, they could exchange ideas on their development efforts.

"There is much we can learn about municipalities from one another", he added.

"I assure you I will contribute to the good relations we already enjoy during my tenure of office," he added.

Kenya and China, the ambassador said, both stood for world peace.



# NEED FOR STANDARD TO GOVERN LOW-COST HOUSING NOTED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 13 Jan 80 no page given

[Article by Dorothy Kweyu]

[Text]

HOUSING schemes like the Dandora one do not strictly follow the existing housing by-laws.

"If they did," says a consulting engineer with Kitololo and Partners, Mr. S.A. Kitololo, "they would be above the means of the people for whom they were meant".

Yet there is a need for a standard to govern low cost housing in Kenya and only last Friday, the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Charles Rubia, expressed this need.

Mr. Rubia, who was welcoming the Executive Director of the UN Centre for Human Settlement, Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, cited the construction of some estates in Nairobi where, he said, the planners had believed that lavatories must be common.

Ziwani and Kaloleni estates, for instance, were originally built with such external facilities, and others, among them the old Railways quarters of Muthurwa off Landhies Road and Gorofani Estate, to name just a few, still use communal lavatories.

But the sewerage problem and the health hazards associated with it are just one aspect of the shortcomings inherent in the non-existence of low cost housing and building codes.

Roads, water supply, refuse collection and buildings' structure systems all manifest shortcomings, for "present by-laws," Mr. Kitololo told SUNDAY NATION last Friday, "were aimed at high, and to some extent medium, housing".

Thus while such by-laws are fairly exhaustive, they are not applicable for low-cost housing, he said.

It is in view of this that the Kenya Second Urban Project of the Ministry of Housing and Social Services with World Bank finance commissioned a team of specialist consultants to review legislation concerned with low-cost housing and to make recommendations for the development of relevant model housing by-laws and building codes.

The review is being carried out by Saad Yahya and Associates, Kitololo and Associates and

Halcrow Fox and Associates, who are a British firm of planners.

The team's major question is: "If the urban poor must be housed, what kind of rules and standards will enable them to build safe, sanitary and habitable dwellings?"

The issue, the proposal says, is between bending and modifying existing rules, or devising new ones to meet the needs of the urban poor.

Limitations constricting existing legislations are summarised.

On the question of economics on which Mr. Kitololo has been quoted above, it is stated that "there is a large disparity between what is legally permissible and what is economically feasible for the low-income household".

Differences in life-styles, subsistence patterns and resource utilisation have been disregarded, with adverse effects on dwelling design and costs, and this is a further issue that the study is addressing itself to. •

Failure to benefit from local experience and technologies, improper use of local materials and resources, strict and artificial differentiation between urban and rural, administrative weaknesses, difficulty of enforcement and lack of community participation are all issues for study.

After analysing and evaluating the existing control system in Kenya,

the consultants aim at developing and presenting for Government consideration specific measures that would enhance its efficiency, equity and contribution to community planning objectives, in particular the delivery of housing and associated communal facilities.

"People may have had the impression that we were trying to lower the standards of low-cost housing," Mr. Kitololo said.

"In effect, we are looking at the minimal standards acceptable."

He emphasised: "We are not writing a by-law. We are carrying out a study to make recommendations to the Government, and it will touch on all the Acts that touch on housing."

The study, which was started in August, 1979, should be through by July, 1980, he said.

At the moment, they have produced quite a few discussion papers. They are discussing them with the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee comprises of senior professionals from Government, local authorities, National Housing Corporation, the Kenya Bureau of Standards, the University and the private sector.

A draft report will be submitted to the Government before a final report is made, which should be completed within 14 months.

## MAYOR OF NAIROBI PLACES FIRST PRIORITY ON HOUSING

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 13 Jan 80 p 5

[interview with Councillor Nathan Kahara, recently elected Mayor of Nairobi, last week by John Esibi]

[Text]

**Q.** YOU have just become the fifth African Mayor of Nairobi since independence. Since they say a new broom sweeps best, what changes do you intend to make into the City Council of Nairobi for and on behalf of the public at large?

**A.** Let me first begin by saying that I do appreciate the past work that had already been accomplished by the previous mayors, noting the fact that I have become the fifth. However, in the changes expected from me, I should simply state that I will not allow the national cake to be confused with a family cake.

What is to say I will make sure that every province of Kenya is represented within Nairobi City Council, thus completely eradicating this dreadful and evil disease known as tribalism within the council.

It is already being felt that if we are to fairly distribute the council services to every citizen of Nairobi, we should automatically elect chairmen and deputy chairmen of various standing committees from the councillors representing all Kenyans regardless of their ethnic origins.

And this, I can assure you, we have done. If you look at the chairmen and their deputies of various council committees, you will note that they all come from eight Nairobi parliamentary constituencies. Not only that, but you will also discover that these chairmen were elected in accordance with the representation of all Kenyans.

During my tenure of office we shall give the role of running the council affairs to members of the public. This is their city. It is the city of the people, and therefore they have a right, leave alone a chance, of suggesting how best we (their servants) should run their affairs on their behalf.

In order to achieve this, we will ensure that public suggestion boxes are situated at strategic points within the city. Public suggestions will be seriously taken, and I will personally ensure that good points are effectively acted upon promptly.

In the past, it has been felt that there wasn't proper co-ordination among the council's senior officers and councillors. This is why I have already suggested that "bi-lateral meetings" among senior officers be introduced, and I must say this is already working well.

**Q.** In terms of tackling the council's acute problems, what are going to be your priorities?

**A.** Our priorities are going to be on housing. As you might have noted, we have already started with the housing programme involving USAID (United States Agency for International Development) which in-

volves 4,010 housing units, industrial plots at Umoja, etc.

Another area of priority will include general cleanliness of the city.

We would like to make Nairobi a much cleaner city than it is today. In order to achieve this, we expect the support of members of

the public, to make use of the litter boxes as much as possible. The public should embark on tree planting all over the city. We would like to have Nairobi re-named "city of the green" from its present name of "city in the sun".

**Q.** In the past, the council has formed a habit of embarking on a particular housing project but failing to complete it. A case in point is the present City Council housing project at Huru Huru Phase II. Some of those houses, apart from being half completed, have in fact been abandoned by the contractor. What is all this about?

**A.** I know and I am aware that there has been that problem in the past. But as for me, I should say I believe in deadlines. In future, and I have already passed on this message to the chairman of the committee dealing with this affair, houses must be completed on schedule. House-

should be waiting for people and not the people waiting for them.

In addition, I have already instructed all senior officers that we no longer are going to be sympathetic with people who fail to deliver the goods to the public. That is, those who are awarded the tender to carry out any public function must be seen doing just that and nothing more.

**Q.** But what is going to be the case with Buru Buru flats which appear to have been abandoned? For nearly a year, no construction work of any kind has been going on.

**A.** We have already made a decision. We have awarded the tender to another contractor to complete the job, while we keep on chasing the previous contractor.

**Q.** With regard to the Shauri Moyo houses, who owns them, individual landlords or the City Council?

**A.** As far as I am concerned, the houses still belong to the council. I know that there was a suggestion that one person be allowed to be recognised as the head tenant. But equally, I also know that there arose complaints as to who should be allowed to be the tenant as some local people were ignored.

In order to effectively tackle this issue, I have decided to meet the MP of the area who will be soon leading a delegation to City Hall in connection with this matter. The delegation will include the new councillor of the area, but whatever the outcome of our proposed meeting, we must give due regard to the people residing at Shauri Moyo.

**Q.** Given the figure that Nairobi's population is nearing one million people, how many houses do you intend to put up during this year?

**A.** According to our present estimates, we require about 10,000 houses a year, or slightly more. But that will depend on the availability of funds.

**Q.** What type of houses do you have in mind?

**A.** We are having in mind low cost type of houses, as most of our financiers insist on this condition that we take care of the poor section of our community.

Middle-class people can look after themselves by simply walking into a nearby financial institution and borrowing money to buy a magnificent house.

Sure enough, later we will also concentrate on the middle class type of houses. Again this depends on availability of funds for that type of project.

I must also add here that the general feeling of Nairobi people is that each of them should own a tenant purchase house somewhere within the city. This is therefore going to be our pre-occupation also, as we would like to satisfy our people. This is their city, and their needs should and must be taken into account whenever we plan for the future.

**Q.** Demolition of shanties has remained one of the thorniest issues affecting politics of Nairobi. During your tenure of office, is the council going to go ahead with the demolition of shanties or will it halt?

**A.** It is true that the shanty problem has been there for a long time. But it is equally true that we would like to have a clean city. However, it is also true that we have to be mindful of the welfare and well-being of our people while carrying out this.

My policy on this issue will be that we will try and give alternative accommodation to the people affected by the demolition of the shanties before moving on. These are the citizens of the city and their welfare must be safeguarded.

But in doing this, I must state that only those genuinely living in legal shanties will be accorded protection. In other words, we will discourage mushrooming of illegal shanties by well-to-do people who want to put up such shanties in order to exploit poor people. That will not be allowed to go on.

**Q.** Lack of sufficient finance, you will agree with us, Coun. Kahara, is among serious handicaps affecting not only City Council of Nairobi, but various Local Government authorities.

With the recent Government decision to restrict Local Government authorities from negotiating on their own financial or any other aid from external sources, how do you intend to proceed?

**A.** I don't think that statement very much directly affected us (Nairobi City Council). Even if it did affect us as well I must say that in the past we have always borrowed money from external sources (i.e. World Bank, etc.) with prior approval and co-operation from the Ministry of Local Government to which we belong. We have also done this by involving other related Ministries like Education.

All I must state here is that the City Council of Nairobi now enjoys good relations with both the Ministries of Local Government and Finance, just as it does enjoy similar relations with other Government Ministries. So I don't envisage any problem in this regard at all.

We intend to better relations with the Central Government as a whole.

**Q.** In the past, Coun. Kahara, you have gone on record as stubbornly resisting any increase (be it house rents, water bills or rates) from being passed on to the general public. Now that you have become Mayor, can the people of Nairobi expect the same protection from you?

**A.** My feelings and therefore policy is that the poor people of our community should at all costs be protected. My policy is that in such things like housing or water bills, the rich should pay more while the poor pay less.

I have not changed that policy even after I have been elected Mayor. I will continue seeing to it that essential commodities do not unnecessarily go up, thus hurting less fortunate members of our public.

**Q.** The previous council had some proposals to the effect that the present Mayoral car be replaced with a brand new one which is expected to cost about Sh. 370,000. Are you going to accept the offer, and what type of car will you want to replace the old one?

**A.** An issue like this one is not usually a personal demand by the Mayor. It is an issue which concerns the entire council, although there is a department dealing with it. While we do not want prestigious Mayoral cars, generally speaking council cars (the Mayor's included) are renewed after a particular period.

What I would like to make clear is that this is not a personal demand. At the moment I do have an official car. If and when the council feels it is necessary to replace it, it remains to be approved by the entire council. As to what type of a car I would like, it is also not for me. That is for the council to decide.

**Q.** In the past there have been numerous public outcries regarding alleged maladministration, malpractices or scandals involving some senior officers as well as some councillors. Do you agree with this claim?

**A.** When I was the council's Finance Committee Chairman, I used to play tough in connection with any type of scandals involving the council. A case in point is that drug scandal for which I called for both internal and external enquiries to try and unearth the truth behind it.

I did this in realisation of the Government's stand and the feelings of the general public which are against scandal of any kind. But in an organisation like the City Council, where you have a large number of employees and individuals you can hardly entirely avoid this. It is therefore the duty of members of the public to assist the council by promptly reporting to us any issue they think may turn out to be a scandal.

This they can do in way of dropping us a letter, seeing us personally or better still using the public suggestion boxes which will soon be available to them. What we want to avoid is this generalisation that the council as a whole is corrupt, the Ministry is corrupt, or even a corporation is corrupt.

We would like the culprits to be identified and weeded out. So my appeal to the public is: Report any incident to us, and action will be taken. On our part as the council, we have all agreed (senior officers as well as all councillors) that we shall sacrifice anybody, however senior he or she might be, provided we can prove he or she was involved in a scandal.

We shall not take the responsibility of being blamed just because one of us has messed up. That is the individual who will have to be sacrificed by us, and this already has been made clear to everybody.

My special appeal therefore goes to members of the public, police, the Press and even members of the City Council to report any matter which might later be scandalous to the council.

**Q.** Some time back, there was an exercise to rid the council of "deadwood". Is this still going on?

**A.** It is still going. But there must be fair play. Because one can be put rid of by a senior officer in charge of his department so as to make room for the officer's brother or relative. There must not be any victimisation of any kind.

But I have now directed that this sort of exercise will no longer be carried out by merely verbal message. We want everything to be put in writing so that we know exactly what has been the mistakes of the so-called "deadwood", and also to be told the qualifications of the incoming officer to replace the older.

Equally, I have told officers to write to their juniors congratulatory memos whenever they (the latter) have performed well on behalf of the council. We would like to boost morale rather than discouraging it by merely writing memos to junior officers.

So the exercise still continues until we have cleaned up the entire council. This requires patience, tolerance and maturity.

**Q.** One of the old complaints from members of the public was that in the past it was much easier for one to meet a Cabinet Minister than meeting a senior council officer for rectification of a given problem, say an inflated water bill, etc. Are you aware of this?

**A.** Yes, I am. We have told the officers that they are there to serve the public. My "break-fast meeting" with senior officers is all aimed at that. If a member of the public is unable to see a given officer, let him/her write to us. We shall deal with that particular officer on the spot.

**Q.** Proposals for the formation of "Nairobi Development Co. Ltd." was another hot issue which nearly split the previous council. Are you still serious with the plan or not?

**A.** Nairobi Development Company was a very controversial issue I know. But my view on this issue is: Much as we would like to develop Nairobi, all the plans and approaches must be conducted by ourselves as a council before we can involve any outsider, or any private company like "Nairobi Development Company".

I don't think there is need or urgency for formation of such private companies to carry out development or even construct houses on our behalf, I am not keen on that.

**Q.** This means you will not allow the formation of the said company to go ahead?

**A.** The right answer is that it will be shelved for some time. It will have to be given due consideration. But at the moment it will be shelved.

**Q.** What of the complaints to the effect that there aren't adequate security measures at various council public car parks? Are you doing something about it?

**A.** We are in touch with a special team in connection with a transportation system within the city. We hope that when they come out with their report, it will be comprehensive to cover all this.

We are already working ahead of time to try and ease traffic congestion. We might have to request the Railways for trains to make special arrangements to pick up people from Kibera to the city, and those from Thika and Makadara to the city.

We are still waiting for the report and we hope that it will include all traffic arrangements when presented to us.

# NEW MAYOR OF NAKURU TO STRESS HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jan 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

COUNCILLOR D. K. Kanyi was yesterday unanimously elected as Nakuru's new Mayor.

Coun. John K. arap Sambu was elected his deputy, also unanimously.

The election took place at a meeting called at short notice by the Town Clerk, Mr. James Wathigo.

Coun. Kanyi, a prominent businessman who was first elected councillor for Ward 3 Nakuru in 1974, has been chairman of the Finance Committee since 1976.

Coun. Sambu, who is nominated, is manager of the Nakuru branch of Kenya Oil Company.

Coun. Joseph Kuria was elected chairman of Finance Committee and his deputy is Coun. Patrick Asembo.

Mrs. Trufus Sharu was elected chairman of Town Planning Committee. Vice-chairman is Coun. Nelson Ndegwa. Public Health chairman is Coun. William Mauna Kabuthia and his deputy Coun. John Amukoga.

Coun. Michael Agunde was elected chairman of Social Services and Housing and his deputy is Coun. Peter Njoroge,

who is Nakuru's Kanu organising secretary.

The councillors arrived at the hall at 3.45 p.m. The election started at 5 p.m. and was conducted by Nakuru DC Benjamin Ogoi.

Mr. Wathigo also swore-in the Mayor and his deputy.

Addressing the councillors and wananchi, Coun. Kanyi thanked the councillors for electing him unopposed and appealed to them to bury their political differences which, he said, were based on tribalism.

Coun. Kanyi warned council officials who engaged themselves in petty politics that stern measures would be taken against them if they did not stop it.

Later, Coun. Kanyi told a Press conference that his major duty would be to ensure that the people of Nakuru got enough houses and sufficient water.

He said that the major problems facing the municipality were lack of housing and water. He said the town also lacked good roads, nursery and primary schools.

He said the council would try to build sufficient schools by the end of the year.



## JAPANESE, NETHERLANDS, NORWEGIAN FERTILIZER DONATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jan 80 p 4

[Continued]

**FERTILISER** worth Sh. 10 million has arrived in Kenya in time for the planting season, Agriculture Minister James Osogo announced yesterday.

The total cost for the 8,152 tons of ammonium sulphate was met by the Japanese Government, the Minister said in an announcement jointly with the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Senkuro Saito.

By last Monday, 4,963 tons of the fertiliser had already reached Nakuru for bagging, said Mr. Osogo and the remaining quantity was on its way.

This is in line with the bilateral agreement of assisting Kenya in becoming self-sufficient in food production," the Minister said. "What now remains is for the farmers to come forward and place their orders in preparation for planting for the long rains."

Noting that fertiliser was expensive but very vital for development, Mr. Osogo said more fertiliser was coming from friendly donors in the Netherlands and Norway. The consignment from Norway had already arrived while the country had received part of the Netherlands fertiliser.

On shortages of animal feeds which were already threatening the poultry industry in Kenya, Mr. Osogo said this was partly due to poor harvest last year. "But the situation is not very critical as far as we are concerned," he added.

Japanese Ambassador Saito said the fertiliser aid was "a Christmas and New Year gift to the people of Kenya from their friends in Japan." He hoped it would be utilised properly to increase food production.

Thanking the Japanese Government, Mr. Osogo said the fertiliser from Japan, together with that from Norway and the Netherlands, would enable farmers to have adequate supplies for the long rains.

END 4470

VISITING NAVAL CREW HEARS FRENCH RELATIONS PRAISED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Jan 80 p 9

[Excerpt]

THE Coast P.C., Mr. Eliud Mahiuh, yesterday praised the good relations that exist between Kenya and France and said he was happy to note that both countries have co-operation in social, economic and political areas.

Mr. Mahiuh said Kenya was a free country and that all people, including visitors from other countries, were free to tour all parts of Kenya and see what "We have done since independence".

He said this when he received Vice-Admiral J. P. Orosco, who is leading a French navy crew that is on a one-week visit to Mombasa, when the Vice-Admiral paid a courtesy call on the P.C. Vice-Admiral Orosco, who was accompanied by the French Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Christian Girard, and several French navy officers, was introduced to Mr. Mahiuh by a Kenya Navy Officer, Capt. Cyril Mainba.

Telling his guest to travel to Nairobi and also visit the Kenya highlands, the P.C. pointed out that much of this country's agriculture is done in the highlands.

Mr. Mahiuh stated that President Moi attached a lot of importance to relations between Kenya and France.



## FARMERS LOSE MONEY BECAUSE FACTORY DELAYS CANE COLLECTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jan 80 p 8

[Excerpt]

THOUSANDS of tons of sugar cane in Marama Location, Kakamega District, are rotting in farms because of the unwillingness of the Mumias Sugar Company to speed up the process of buying the cane from farmers.

As a result, many farmers are losing a lot of money and are not in a position to repay their loans. This was said in Kakamega yesterday by Coun. Samuel Wandati of Marama South.

Coun. Wandati claimed that in most farms sugar cane overstayed by 18 to 30 months. This made much of it lose weight, causing loss to farmers.

He said the factory had agreed to buy the cane when it is 18 months old, yet it delays for very long periods.

He called on the Government to intervene so that farmers could sell their cane and pay school fees for their children.

Coun. Wandati noted that some farmers had taken loans

hoping they could sell the cane and repay in time. But now it was becoming very difficult for them. He said if the situation continued, most farmers might have their farms auctioned.

Calling on the factory to improve the means of transportation, he noted that a lot of cane dropped from tractors during transportation because of poor roads.

He suggested a director should be appointed from his area because of the increasing number of sugar cane plantations there.

He also asked the factory to lend money to sugar cane farmers to enable them to repay loans and pay school fees. The factory could then recover the money from the sale proceeds of the cane, he said.

He also warned jaggery owners against exploiting farmers by buying their cane at 40/- per ton instead of the Government-controlled price of 135/-.

He said most of the jaggery owners did not have weighing machines and exploitation was, therefore, rampant.

"If jaggery owners feel they are losing, let them sell their factories to co-operative societies," he suggested.

## KIBAKI PRAISES MULTI-NATIONALS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

CONTRIBUTIONS by multi-nationals towards Kenya's development was yesterday hailed by the Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki. He was speaking at a luncheon hosted by Shell-BP Oil Company in honour of its General Manager, Mr. N. J. Muruiki, who has served the company for 25 years.

The Vice-President recalled that Shell-BP was "about the only multi-national company during the emergency period to offer employment to young Kenyan executives."

This was particularly interesting in view of the fact the colonial government's attitude towards those tribes from sensitive areas was highly indifferent, he pointed out.

Both Mr. Kibaki and Mr. Muruiki joined the Shell-BP Company as management trainees on the at-

tainment of their degrees from Makerere University College in 1955. Mr. Kibaki left shortly afterwards for further studies overseas.

Mr. Muruiki reviewed his past appointments with the company during the last 25 years and urged other multi-nationals to maintain cordial working relations with their locally recruited personnel.

"The multi-nationals should also be prepared to post up-coming local executives in their overseas operations just as they bring expatriates here," Mr. Muruiki stressed.

He said he started as assistant in the operations department on the 10th of January, 1955, in Kampala. He has also worked in Dar-es-Salaam, Singapore, Nigeria, London before being posted back to Nairobi as the Company's general manager in 1971.

The Chairman of Shell-BP (E.A.), Mr. J. Gordon, hailed both the Vice-President and Mr. Muruiki as the "Kenyan pioneers" in the company.

CSO: 4420

## LAW SOCIETY TO PROTECT PUBLIC FROM UNSCRUPULOUS MEMBERS

### Society Chairman's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 80 p 11

[Excerpt]

THE Law Society of Kenya will not tolerate a few of its members who fall below the expected standards, bringing the whole legal profession into disrepute.

The society's chairman, Amos Wako, said this yesterday when he presented the society's prize for 1979 to Mr. Peter Mubia Mwangi at the offices of Kaplan and Stratton.

Mr. Wako stressed, "Not only does the Law Society look after the interests of its members, but it also has a duty to protect the members of the public from a few unscrupulous members."

The public, Mr. Wako said, should rest assured that the society would act promptly on any complaint against an advocate from members of the public.

Accompanied by Kenya School of Law principal Tudor Jackson and other members of the society, Mr. Wako said that one of the main statutory objectives of the society was to maintain the highest standards of professional conduct and etiquette.

In this way, he emphasised, members of the public whom they serve would be able to appreciate their work and to trust them. He noted that a majority of the members were men of professional integrity.

The society's aim, he said, was to improve the members' knowledge of the legal profession, and added that "legal education must produce advocates with sufficient legal knowledge to enable them to apply it by giving their clients, employers or any other persons sound legal advice and assistance."

### Equipped

Mr. Wako said that advocates must be sufficiently equipped with the knowledge of existing law.

## Statement Will Please Many

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE statement yesterday by the chairman of the Law Society of Kenya that it will not tolerate any of its members who fall below the standards expected of them, and thereby bring the whole legal profession into disrepute, will please many people, and particularly those who have had to suffer because they put too much trust in lawyers who later prove to be not so trustworthy.

A number of such practitioners fail their clients by not turning up in court. Others go as far as stealing money from their clients. Warning members of the Law Society of Kenya, Mr. Amos Wako, its chairman, said the society not only looks after the interest of its members but it also has a duty to protect members of the public from a few lawyers who fall below the standards of the profession.

The public will also be pleased to know that the society is willing to entertain complaints from individuals who feel they have been cheated or swindled by a lawyer. Mr. Wako says the society will conduct inquiries into such complaints against advocates before "forwarding them to the disciplinary committee for action".

About a year and a half ago Kenyans witnessed a healthy debate on the legal profession in this country and the standards of local institutions which train lawyers. The debate was started by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, who claimed some law teachers had doubtful educational backgrounds, no advocates' practising certificates and could not speak English in the best English tradition and that, as a result, the law faculty at the University of Nairobi was more of an institution engaged in quantity training than quality teaching. When these views were expressed professors and lecturers who teach law in Kenya were up in arms defending their positions.

They claimed to have been trained in the best academic tradition and at some of the best institutions of learning. The teachers of law defended their position by explaining that the university was a place for advanced training in academic thinking and intellectual handling of phenomena and that it was not a place for training technicians.

Now that the argument about the calibre of law teachers has ended we should perhaps look at the calibre of lawyers produced by our local institutions. Is the public satisfied with the services they get from the newly trained lawyers? If they are not, what is their weak point?

Judging from the number of complaints there are from wananchi about lawyers who fail to handle their cases properly, or who overcharge for small legal jobs, it seems there is a lot of room for improvement. This situation in the profession has obviously not escaped the notice of the Law Society of Kenya which says that one of its aims is to improve the standard of learning in a profession which wishes to produce advocates with sufficient legal knowledge to enable them to apply it by giving their clients, employers or any other persons sound advice and assistance. Needless to say, this is not happening satisfactorily all the time.

We are lucky to be living in a country which believes in the rule of law. It is for this same reason that we must have competent lawyers who will make sure that justice is rendered equitably to all the people who need it and that redress is available to all aggrieved parties.

CSO: 4420

## STATISTICS ON MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

THERE are 400 000 young Kenyans who have been classified as mentally handicapped, with only 180 under institutional care, the Chairman of Kenya Society for the Mentally Disabled, Mr A C Menya, has said.

Speaking during a Swahili V.O.K. television Press conference last night, Mr Menya noted that of the 400 000 mentally disabled people, 85 per cent could be educated and could be placed in classrooms along with other pupils.

He said his Society was grateful to President Daniel arap Moi for declaring 1980 as the Year for Disabled in Kenya which will enable the normal *wananchi* to understand the shortcomings of the handicapped in the country.

Asked what progress the Society was making in preventing or correcting mental retardation, Mr Menya disclosed that a number of specialists who, incidentally, were all Kenyans, had already been involved and that a number of such cases have been detected and corrected before childhood.

FORMER CABINET MINISTER REPORTED EXPELLED FROM PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

LILONGWE, Tuesday.  
MALAWIAN President Kamuzu Banda has ordered the expulsion from the Malawi Congress Party of its former secretary-general, Aleke Banda.

An announcement from the headquarters of the party said the 41-year-old Mr Banda, who is no relation of the president, was expelled for gross breach of party discipline. No further details were given.

A party spokesman said Mr Banda would lose all positions he held by virtue of his party membership.

Mr Banda, a former cabinet minister, was replaced as first deputy chairman and managing director of Malawi's large Press group of companies.

Mr Banda was first suspended from the membership of the Malawi Congress Party by President

Kamuzu Banda for gross breach of party discipline in March 1973.

Suspending Mr Banda, the national executive of the Malawi Congress Party said while Mr Banda was on an official visit to Zambia he supplied information causing an article to be written about him in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA entitled "Who is number Two?"

The article was contrary to the constitution of Malawi which has no provision for a vice-president or successor to Life President Dr Kamuzu Banda.

Mr Banda wrote a letter to this newspaper denying he was some kind of a "blue-eyed" boy of President Banda.

Mr Banda explained in his letter that he did not enjoy any special privileges from the president with whom he had worked very closely for 13 years. — Zana Rtr.

# MACKESON CALLS FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

BRITISH baron, Sir Rupert MacKeson has sent an SOS to Rhodesian governor, Lord Soames for the immediate release of thousands of political prisoners whom he says are being treated worse than animals.

In a letter which I smuggled from the Salisbury administration, Sir Rupert gives the governor details of horrors against political prisoners including the sending of police dogs to bite the Africans in the cells.

Sir Rupert, who has just been released from 18 months detention, says prisoners loyal to Bishop Abel Muzorewa have been released.

Because of the continuing barbarities against the prisoners, writes the Baron, Lord Soames should:

- Release all detainees and persons jailed for political crimes like "weapons of war" or under the tough "law and order" regulations.

- Release all persons under restrictions.

- Cancel all sentences imposed by the military tribunal.

Sir Rupert tells the governor that most of the alleged crimes were politically motivated, like stock theft which was caused by the desire of the Africans to provide meat for guerrillas in the bush.

Saying that he is ready to be cross-examined on oath about the truth of his revelations, the former detainee tells Lord Soames: "In fact it is true to say that farmers look after their animals better than the Rhodesian prison service looks after political prisoners.

"It must also be clearly stated that the terrible cruelties and hardships suffered by the black political prisoners between 1965 and 1979 reflect poorly on the British government which allowed an illegal regime to abuse the black people of this country who looked to Britain as the protecting power," says Sir Rupert.

Cataloguing his experiences in detention, the Baron tells Lord Soames: "I have myself seen blacks punched, kicked and have hot tea thrown over them for no valid reason while in Khami maximum security prison.



"It is considered great fun by certain prison officers to allow guard dogs to chase and terrorise prisoners for their amusement. I myself on various occasions have seen dogs set on prisoners for no valid reasons."

"I myself have seen a whole village minus the young men brought into Khami maximum security prison all with sentences of nine years for stock theft. Some of the older men could hardly walk and quite obviously were physically incapable of taking part in stock theft."

Sir Rupert adds: "Hundreds and more likely between 1,000 and 1,500 of these unfortunate people were sentenced to death by military tribunals and the sentences were carried out without them ever seeing a lawyer, having their right of appeal or being helped by any sympathetic person".

He tells the governor that during the last four months some 10 to 12 people left Khami prison for execution in Salisbury — mainly sentenced by military tribunals.

## PF ELECTION MANIFESTO RELEASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9

[Text] **THE Patriotic Front election manifesto released yesterday by the party leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, when he launched his election campaign in Salisbury, stresses the need to build a non-racial society based on equal opportunities in a future Zimbabwe.**

The manifesto promises fair distribution of land, stressing that all land belongs to the people and that the dispossession of people and their cry for land was one of the root causes of "the struggle".

It also envisages the introduction "within the shortest possible time" of a minimum wage for all workers and the elimination of underemployment through programmes for economic expansion.

On housing, the Patriotic Front intends to make sure that "everyone" has a chance of owning or renting a decent home with security of tenure.

Under a PF government measures would be taken to provide compulsory free education up to the age of 16, and adult literacy classes.

"A Patriotic Front government will ensure that every child in Zimbabwe

has education," says the 30-page document.

A rehabilitation programme for war victims, including the reunion of families, the provision of houses and homes for displaced persons, and assistance for damage and loss suffered, is another of the PF's promises.

To ensure that health services reach every home, the manifesto says, all health services will be free. Emphasis will be placed on preventive medicine and the provision of improved hospitals and clinics and free ambulance services.

"There shall be established free milk schemes and/or feeding schemes for children and expectant mothers. Free nursery centres shall also be established."

The aim of a government led by Mr Nkomo would be to achieve a self-reliant economy. "A favourable climate shall be created to provide for speedy development and high standards of living."

### RIGHTS

The manifesto speaks of the promotion by a PF government of "harmonious and mutually supportive development" between agriculture and industry, and between heavy and light industry.

"While pursuing the government's policy of full employment, a Patriotic Front government will recognise the fact that the worker has the right to more than a job. He has the right to good working conditions and the right to rest," it says.

The PF plans to restructure the Civil Service "while maintaining high efficiency" and to ensure that it will be non-racial. The incomes of lowly paid public servants "shall be revised".

On social security, the PF promises grants and subsidies by the State to a national social security fund as well as old-age pensions, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, orphans' benefits, a war victims' fund, and a national scheme of compulsory contributory pensions.

### INTEGRITY

The foreign policy of Zimbabwe under a PF government would be based on:

- Non aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;
- Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all States;
- Peaceful co-existence of all States, regardless of their size or social system.

● Upholding the principles of non-alignment and of the charters of the Organisation for African Unity and the United Nations; and

● Continuing to make contribution to "the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle aimed at ridding humanity of national oppression, racism and exploitation".

"In this way, Zimbabwe will also contribute to world peace and social progress," according to the manifesto.

### SECURITY

It adds that the policy on immigration will be based on political, economic, and social advantages to Zimbabwe.

The PF plans to strengthen the armed forces of Zimbabwe to ensure internal security and effective defence against external aggression.

Among the programmes to achieve this, the manifesto mentions the introduction of a national service which every able-bodied citizen will undergo, and the creation of a "people's militia" in all areas in the country.

Basic freedoms such as speech, free assembly and association, are guaranteed in the PF election manifesto. So is the equality of people before the law.

Mr Nkomo's party also intends to unify and codify African customary law.

"The Police force shall be trained and maintained with the discipline which will inspire the confidence of the public."

The document omits any reference to either a "socialist" or "free enterprise" system. Sources said the PF's intention was to create a society based on Zimbabwean ideas.

## EEC DECISION SEEN BOON TO ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] **THE European Common Market Foreign Ministers' decision early yesterday to grant free access to most Rhodesian exports this year could mean a quick boost to the Rhodesian economy worth "tens of millions" of dollars.**

The first sector to feel the benefit will be the tobacco industry. Tobacco was among the first Rhodesian exports to be severely hit by sanctions, but production is now back to pre-UDI levels.

With this year's auctions due to begin in April and a good crop coming on to the floors, the duty-free export of tobacco could quickly see the growers' foreign earnings increasing by 20 percent or more.

Although Rhodesian sugar and beef have been excluded from the deal, other agricultural products, all of the major

mineral exports and a selective list of manufactured goods, will gain heavily from the removal of duty by the nine members of the EEC and the disappearance of the sanctions surcharge.

The benefits will spill over into expanded production, increasing employment and improving employers' abilities to raise working conditions.

The EEC Ministers said in Brussels they had decided to allow Rhodesian exports into the Common Market free of duty because Rhodesia is, for the time, considered a colony of Britain.

Their decision will remain in force until the end of the year. The country's future status with the EEC will depend on further negotiations by the new Government after the election.

Last night the Rhodesian Government was awaiting official confirmation of the EEC's decision before commenting, but

experts in the private sector welcomed the move.

The president of the RTA, Mr Don Bullock, said: "Tobacco could benefit very quickly. And free access to the Common Market is the best type of aid that could be given to a developing country such as ours."

"The benefits will run right back down to the

employees on the ground. Farmers have not been able to pay out what they have not had, but a return to free and open trading will improve conditions for everyone."

Officials are confident they will quickly make up much of the ground lost to other tobacco producers in the last 14 years.

After the United States, Rhodesia produces the highest quality cigarette tobacco in the world.

The first objective of Rhodesian producers is likely to be the British market, which took half the country's production before sanctions were imposed.

The EEC move will give Rhodesian tobacco a big price advantage over the countries which have supplanted her—India, Korea and Brazil. India has preferential access to the EEC, but it does not match the 28c a kilogram advantage which Rhodesia now has.

Other markets which local producers will try to penetrate quickly are France, Germany and Holland, with the remaining EEC countries taking lower priority.

While beef has been excluded for the time being, Rhodesia could negotiate to take up the unfilled portion of the EEC's beef quota granted in the Lome Agreement countries.

## ***Temptation***

The temptation is that the EEC price of beef is U.S.\$2 700 a tonne compared with a world price of U.S.\$1 800.

Maize could also be a highly profitable export with the EEC price 40 percent above world price. But Rhodesia has no surplus this year and, in any event, is likely to try to fill regional demand before exporting to Europe.

Duty-free entry to the Common Market for minerals, particularly nickel, copper and chrome, could result in fairly substantial bonuses to producers.

While the chrome price has recently been in the doldrums, world prices for nickel and copper have moved steadily ahead. The removal of the duty will make Rhodesian supplies more attractive and the EEC action will strengthen producers' bargaining positions with other customers.

Although British officials are reported to have forecast EEC imports of steel and coal from Rhodesia, this is not taken seriously in Salisbury.

CSQ: 4420

## RELUCTANCE OF REFUGEES TO RETURN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 89 p 9

[Text]

## GABORONE

SOME of the 22 000 Rhodesian refugees due to be repatriated from Monday are reluctant to leave Botswana. Some refugees, especially those at the "model" settlement at Dukwe, regard the facilities there as better than anything at home, reports the Herald Africa News Service.

There are about 12 000 refugees at Dukwe. Families and children are accommodated there under conditions that refugee administrators describe as "close to ideal".

The Botswana Government made hundreds of acres of land available and the refugees, with international aid, have built a thriving agricultural community.

Water has been laid on and food is supplied free. The refugees are even able to earn cash selling handicrafts alongside nearby roads.

Said one source here: "It's as good as or better than anything they had at home and, most important, nobody with a gun comes knocking at their doors at night."

The sources say that nobody who does not want to return will be forced to do so. It is thought some refugees will remain at Dukwe.

Other doubtful starters for the homeward trek are nearly 200 refugees who have been awarded educational scholarships, some of which are due to start next month.

● The deputy publicity secretary for the Patriotic Front, Mr Munetsi Nzi-ramasanga, said in Bulawayo yesterday that the refusal of 972 refugees to move from Tlokweng Mission until told to do so by "ZAPU leaders", was reasonable.

"But now that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has started work, and will be working closely with the Patriotic Front, this problem will soon be resolved," he said.

## RHODESIA

### REASONS FOR FRELIMO GROUP SURRENDER UNCLEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Herald Reporter Colin Blair]

[Text] Security force intelligence officers here are still unsure why a Frelimo company commander and 47 of his men crossed into Rhodesia on the night of the ceasefire deadline, December 28.

The commander, George Mamakoma, told journalists here through an interpreter that his orders were to link up with "ZIPA"--a collective term for Rhodesian guerillas--inside the country and go with them to the nearest assembly point.

"Our brigade commander, Domingos Pawula, told us before we left that the war was over in Rhodesia," he said. The FPLM group was assigned three ZANLA guerillas as guides and also to help them communicate with tribesmen.

Superintendent Vic Oppermann, the senior intelligence officer based at the Chiredzi sub-JOC, doubts the commander's story.

#### Third Version

"Although we have been unable to define their true mission here, it seems reasonable to assume that they were to be used by the Mugabe faction should the (ZANU-PF) leader be unsuccessful in the forthcoming elections."

A third version for the Frelimo presence came from Mr Joseph Ajape, a member of the Mozambique liaison group which arrived in Salisbury last month as part of the ceasefire operation.

Describing himself as a government official rather than a soldier, Mr Ajape congratulated the Mozambique soldiers for having completed their mission to pursue Mozambique resistance movement guerillas operating against their government from the Rhodesian side of the border.

After giving the men cigarettes and matches, he said that they would soon be taken to Salisbury for repatriation.

He said the AK assault rifles, RPG 7 rocket launcher, pistols and military radio they handed to Rhodesian Army men after surrendering in the Matibi 1 Tribal Trust Land six days ago would be returned to them.

Commander Mamakoma said he had asked permission from the "brigadier" at their headquarters in Mapai, near the Malvernia border post, to take the arms with them.

"We were given permission provided we avoided any contact with Rhodesian forces," he said.

Superintendent Oppermann told journalists the Frelimo company on parade was believed to be one of several ordered into the south-eastern area just before the ceasefire.

The superintendent also described how one of the original group of 48 Frelimo had fallen ill and had probably gone back to Mozambique. He said the soldiers, some still wearing the Mozambique, Ethiopian and Cuban camouflage uniforms they wore when surrendering, were accompanied into Rhodesia by 45 ZANLA guerillas led by two members of the ZANLA general staff, Moto and Tafirenyika Hondo, and were thought to have gone to assembly point Hotel at Chipinda Pools, south of Chiredzi.

CSO: 4420



**RSF-ZANLA CLASH REPORTED**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] **COMBINED Operations Headquarters last night reported that Rhodesian security forces had been deployed against a group of between 30 and 40 armed ZANLA men who had unlawfully left an assembly area in the eastern part of the country.**

The communique said no detailed reports of the contact between the forces were available but it could confirm there were no security force casualties in the clash.

An earlier communique reported seven attacks by ZIPRA and ZANLA groups on security forces. In the attacks one ZANLA man was killed and a civilian died in crossfire.

**MISSING**

Four ZANU campaign workers from the eastern part of the country have been missing since noon on Sunday and the communique said Police believe they may have been abducted.

An armed ZIPRA man wearing Rhodesian security forces camouflage has been arrested in Bulawayo. He told Police he had entered the country from Botswana on January 8.

The communique claimed there had been several

reports of intimidation of civilians by armed elements of both guerrilla factions in the rural areas.

**ARRESTED**

Three ZANLA men have been arrested while attempting to rob a store. They admitted to Police they were from an assembly point. There have been three other incidents of armed robbery, two carried out by ZANLA and one by ZIPRA.

On the road between Fort Victoria and Beitbridge yesterday two guerrilla collaborators stoned a civilian vehicle. One of the collaborators was arrested.

The communique reported that 43 head of cattle had been taken by stock thieves. Five animals have been recovered.

'GAZETTE' FEARS ANARCHY, PRAISES UANC

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorials]

[Text]

## A recipe for anarchy

FOR the first time in many weeks there has been a marked decline in the stock-market. The decline, which was not unexpected, is across the board, and has not just been caused by investors simply taking their profits in a new year.

The decline is also indicative of a far more serious development. The euphoria of the past few weeks, caused by the apparent imminent return to normality, has been replaced by increasing nervousness on the part of many people who are beginning to believe that peace will never return to Rhodesia.

The various political parties in the country seem to be gearing up to wage very bitter and possibly violent campaigns. Intimidation is rife. The Patriotic Front, and ZANLA in particular, does not appear to have any respect for the authority of the Governor and many PF "guerrilla" groups have refused to place themselves under the control of the monitoring force.

These groups are not just simply made up of "bandits" and "renegades." They seem to spend as much time trying to intimidate local tribesmen into supporting one or the other of the leaders as they do robbing, pillaging and killing.

This will not do. These "renegade" elements must be brought under control and soon, or the more moderate political parties will find it increasingly difficult to keep their supporters from retaliating. It is a perfect formula for anarchy and, eventually, civil war.

# **The Drums of peace**

The Financial Gazette notes with pleasure that the Drums of Zimbabwe, the UANC party newspaper, is now being published daily.

The Drums, which first appeared a year-and-a-half ago, had been publishing three times a week.

The decision to go daily is clear indication that the UANC has every intention of using every peaceful means at its disposal to win the election. It is an example that the other parties should follow. The pen really is mightier than the sword.

CSO: 4420

## POPULATION GROWTH FORECAST PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] **POPULATION** control and the provision of the maximum number of job opportunities must be given first priority by the planners of Rhodesia's future.

Statistics show that even when the anticipated economic expansion is in full swing the resultant increase in job opportunities will not be enough to provide employment for all the country's work population.

By the year 2000 the Rhodesian population is expected to reach 14.5 to 15 million. This will add some 2.2 million to the country's work seekers.

Urgent consideration must, therefore, be given to two factors. First — and most important — to the willing acceptance by all of the need to limit families. Secondly, industry should look at the possibility, where possible and without harm to the country's export potential, of considering the adoption of a labour-intensive, rather than a capital-intensive approach to certain projects.

As far back as 1968, the late Mr John Wrathall, then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, appealed to industrialists to

think twice when considering the installation or replacement of machinery that could make labour redundant, without necessarily improving their product or cost position. He rejected any suggestion that there should be any element of compulsion about

this. That, he said, would be "alien" to the free enterprise basis of the country's economy.

Quoting this at the ARNI Congress at the Victoria Falls recently, Mr J. Hillis (president of ARNI) said that since then half a million more people had come on to the employment market, 200 000 of whom had been unable to find employment.

"So we already have a daunting backlog of job seekers which becomes positively frightening when we add on the rate of the population's annual increase," he said.

He reminded his hearers of the historical fact that after any war there is usually an immediate increase in the birthrate, and added:

"Let us hope our country will be the exception to the rule, as it will be the children and not the parents who will suffer."

Emergent Africa generally has adopted a stultifying attitude towards its labour problems.

"The responsibility for this can be laid at the door of the aid agencies and donor nations of the developed world," said Mr Peter Dodds, Director of the Family Planning Association.

"Africa has been ill-served by the arrogant nature of the development aid," he went on. Gradual

advancement, starting with the widespread use of manual labour, had been regarded by the agencies as "retrogressive, unworthy and demeaning".

Mr Dodds quoted examples which he himself had seen in emerging countries of this attitude. "Earth-moving juggernauts" were used to build roads, instead of providing employment for jobless and starving

peasants. The Tazara railway, for instance, had been built by Chinese expatriates, instead of being largely the work of local labour.

"Perhaps it is infra dig to shift earth by the barrow-load when it can be moved hundreds of cubic metres at a time by a mechanised

monster, but it is not very realistic. Africa's resource material is hands," said Mr Dodds. The substitution of capital labour was "anathema" for sub-Saharan Africa, he added.

It was vital that Rhodesia should avoid these false and harmful attitudes. It was better for the country to have thousands of relatively lowly-paid jobs than to have a few very highly paid executives while the rest of the community starved.

The country must also expand its family planning service as rapidly as possible ensuring that its message reached even the remotest corners.

Rhodesia is particularly fortunate in that the FPA has been able to win the confidence of rural people through its policy of using locally-known helpers in all areas.

"Family planning can progress amongst the poorest people, so long as effective and sympathetic family planning services are available," said Mr Dodds.

## PAPER SELLS ITS ENTIRE PORTFOLIO

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 11 Jan 80 p 15

[Text]

The Gazette has taken a firm and positive decision and has sold its entire portfolio, increasing the profit since commencement in June to \$1 654. The sale prices were as follows: Mangula 305, Coros 720, TSL 415, PP Cement 310, Hipaper 160 and Delta 600. Its reasons are twofold. In the first instance, share prices have moved up substantially since there were indications that the Lancaster House settlement talks would result in a successful outcome. To a large extent the share price gains have already discounted much of the undoubted improved outlook for the economy and company profits in the forthcoming year.

Secondly the run up to the election is likely to cause much uncertainty which is not good for share prices. Also the latest Reserve Bank moves have put the premium for the external pool under considerable pressure and local dual register stocks such as Coros, Mangula and Premier Portland Cement look vulnerable.

The Gazette is happy to convert the paper profits it has made in a short term into cash, being satisfied with a profit yield of 16.5 per cent in a seven month period. The \$ cash is being placed on call at an interest rate of 3.25 per cent per annum until election time when the market potential will be reviewed.

The Gazette is fortunate that the holdings in its portfolio are small enough for it to sell out quite easily. Investors with large shareholdings may well prefer to sit out this period of uncertainty, especially if they are long term investors. They have sat out many earlier periods of uncertainty and, as has just been experienced, share prices have a habit of bouncing back. However, some profit-taking would not be out of place.

# UMTALI-BEIRA FREIGHT TRAINS TO RESUME RUN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] THE first freight trains on the Umtali-Beira rail link since 1976 are about to start running. Zambian traffic — mainly fertilizer — will move from the port through Victoria Falls and the return trains will carry Rhodesian coal exports to Mozambique.

The Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes, returned from Maputo yesterday after two days of talks in the Mozambique capital and in Beira.

The four-man Rhodesian delegation included the acting general manager of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Rail-

ways, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox. The talks dealt almost entirely with railway communications.

"It is likely that the Beira link will reopen before the end of January," said Mr Lamport-Stokes yesterday. But before final agreement can be reached the proposals will have to

be cleared with the Zambian Government.

The coal from Wankie is destined for Mozambique railways, which still use steam power on the line to Machipanda. Most of the rest of their system uses diesel locomotives.

The trains for Zambia will use Rhodesian rolling

stock seized in Mozambique when the border closed. This means that the railways' capacity to handle traffic on other routes will not be affected.

The extent to which Rhodesian importers and exporters will use Beira will depend on the costs and the efficiency of the operation.

Rail tariffs are now known, and Rhodesian officials expect to have the port charges next week.

The Mozambique authorities told the Rhodesian delegation that there was spare capacity at Beira port, which is capable of handling ships up to 25 000 dwt.

They also said there was limited capacity on the railway line between Rhodesia and Malawi, which could reopen the Malawi export market.

The rail link to Maputo through Chicualacuala (formerly Malvernia) is likely to take some months to repair. Mozambique officials said this could

be done in four months, but other authorities have said it could take up to a year.

In Maputo port the sugar loading installation has spare capacity of 240 000 tonnes a month. The steel wharf is operating at half its full capacity, while the mineral wharf at Matolo has a fair amount of spare capacity.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**ZANLA DETACHMENT--Chiredzi.** A ZANLA detachment medical officer who surrendered under the amnesty offer last week claimed in Chiredzi yesterday that 1 500 of his comrades were flown from Tanzania early last month for deployment into Rhodesia before the election. The medic, Stanley Mashayamombe, who left his home in Marandellas for guerilla training in 1975, said he met elements of the 1 500 while waiting to be deployed back into south-eastern Rhodesia from Mapai base at Christmas. He explained that the ZANLA men were ferried by air to Maputo and then split into large groups and sent to Mapai and the Manica and Tete provinces. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

**HICKMAN'S SUIT POSTPONED--**The application being made by the former Army commander, Lieut.-General John Hickman, in the Salisbury High Court for leave to sue the President to clarify the implications of his early retirement, has been postponed until January 31. The basis of the postponement is that amendments to the pleadings, necessitated by the constitutional changes in the country, will be made by consent at the hearing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 4]

**BURROUGH'S POLL FEARS--**The Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Paul Burrough, believes it is now "clearly impossible" for next month's election to be other than "fear-inspired and the victim of venality and force". In a letter to the Times, London, this week the bishop accuses the British Foreign Office of sending out to Rhodesia a Governor with total responsibility but no power. He writes: "The monitoring force, outnumbered 20 to one both by the Patriotic Front and Rhodesian troops, can only use persuasion, and is determined never to engage in a fight nor act in defence of law and order." He added: "Whereas nine months ago there was an election by 64 percent of the voters which was deemed to be free and fair by the British Government itself, it is now clearly impossible for an election next month to be other than fear-inspired and the victim of venality and force." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

**STUDENT RALLY CANCELLED--**The Popular Front of Zimbabwe Students has cancelled a rally planned to be held today in Salisbury's Harare township. PFZS vice-chairman, Mr Clifford Mashiri, told Iana yesterday that the rally has

been cancelled because the organisation had learned through "very reliable sources within the Ministry of Education" that secondary school students who attended would be barred from resuming their studies when term recommenced. A spokesman for the Ministry said yesterday he had heard nothing about the rally until Iana contacted him over Mr Mashiri's claim and there was no truth in the claim about the alleged threat to secondary school students.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

MILNER ZAPU CONSULTANT--Zambia's former Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, was yesterday appointed chief election consultant for the Patriotic Front by the party leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Mr Milner, a Rhodesian-born Zambian citizen, held the posts of political head of the civil service and Minister of Defence, before he was dismissed from the Home Affairs portfolio by President Kaunda in 1977, allegedly for violating Zambia's leadership code. He returned to Rhodesia last week. Mr Nkomo also appointed his deputy, Mr Josiah Chinamano, the election director, and named three deputy election directors. The PF deputy national organising secretary, Dr Ariston Chambati, was appointed executive secretary. Eighteen other officials, including the secretary for foreign affairs, Mr George Silundika, the publicity secretary, Mr Willie Musarurwa, the secretary for women's affairs, Miss Jane Ngwenya, the secretary for education, Mr Cephias Msipa, and the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Dan Madzimbamuto, were appointed heads of election committees. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

INCIDENT RATE SLOWS DOWN--ZANLA guerillas are "still trickling" into monitoring force assembly camps in the Repulse operational area while efforts are being made to contact other groups ignoring the ceasefire. The senior intelligence officer at the Chiredzi sub-JOC, Superintendent Vic Opperman, said yesterday a group of about 100 ZANLA soldiers had surrendered under the amnesty campaign in the Belingwe area the previous day. In another contact with Police, two ZANLA guerillas were killed and another injured not far from Chiredzi. "Locals who fed this group the previous night said they had been told that the guerillas were from the Hotel assembly camp at Chipinda Pools, south of Chiredzi. "We have information that the guerillas are leaving the two camps in my area--Hotel with 1 500 men and Golf, on the banks of the Sabi River, with 1 000--all the time. This movement is impossible to control at the moment," the superintendent said. Although there had been a definite slackening off in the number of "war-related incidents in the area, criminal activity by armed men was continuing. Stock theft teams were out combating rustlers, with mixed success. "The Nuanetsi ranchers are having a particularly tough time," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

ZIMUTO ATTACKS NAME CONFUSION--A senior UANC official yesterday accused ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front of deliberately using party names that would confuse the electorate and win them more votes. At a meeting in the Fort Victoria area, Mr Herbert Zimuto said Mr Robert Mugabe was trying to contest the election under the ZANU banner in the hope that people who

genuinely support the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole (ZANU) would be confused into voting for ZANU (PF). Mr Zimuto accused Mr Joshua Nkomo of the "greatest confidence trick" yet by adopting the name Patriotic Front. He said Mr Nkomo was a spent force in nationalist politics, and despite being rejected as a running partner for the election by Mr Mugabe, was trying to get votes he would never attract as ZAPU. Mr Zimuto said both men were trying to confuse the electorate in their choice of names. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

ZDP DEFECTION--The UANC claimed in a statement yesterday that the former ZDP secretary for Mashonaland East, the Rev. Morgan Nkomo, had left the party led by Mr James Chikerema to join the UANC. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 9]

BISHOP QUERIES REFUGEE STATUS--Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday he was "astounded" by recent reports that "refugees" from neighbouring countries had been allowed into Rhodesia without completing immigration formalities. Commenting on claims by the Patriotic Front party that they had repatriated almost 1 000 young men and women to this country over the past few days, the bishop said in a statement that unless these people are thoroughly screened by the proper authorities the election could be turned into a complete farce. "If these people do not pass through immigration control how are we to know they are both genuine refugees and genuine citizens of this country? There could be massive infiltration by citizens of Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, brought here by the Patriotic Front and ZANU (PF) to vote for them in the election. . . ." Bishop Muzorewa said he had instructed his delegates to the Election Council to raise this matter with the council's chairman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 80 p 2]

## SEYCHELLES

### PRESIDENT GIVES 1980 BUDGET ADDRESS

Victoria NATION in English 26 Dec 79 pp 2, 3, 6, 7, 8

[Text] The first ever national budget to be passed by the People's Assembly was presented to the Fourth Meeting of the Assembly on Monday morning by the Head of State, President France Albert Rene, in his capacity as the Minister of Finance.

NATION publishes below the full text of the Budget Speech for 1980 as read by President Rene to the Assembly.

Mr. Chairman:

This year it gives me great pleasure to present the 1980 budget to the people of Seychelles through the National Assembly. The presentation of the budget by me in my capacity as Minister of Finance has now become a regular event, and once again I am able to abide by my undertaking to do so before the opening of the new financial year which in Seychelles, rightly in my view, corresponds with the calendar year.

Broadly speaking I am pleased to report that our economy is progressing strongly. Our financial and economic plans are beginning to bear fruit and we see no reason to be pessimistic for 1980. We have achieved sound financial results because we have always followed a policy of living within our means, and it is my firm conviction that as long as we continue to do so we should do well.

Today we are proud that, as an independent small nation, we do not have to seek any recurrent budgetary aid from anyone. It is true that we have had to make sacrifices but at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that we, the people of Seychelles, run our nation without recourse to anyone. Indeed in the year 1980 we will be devoting substantially increased expenditure to education and health. We do so because we believe that the education of our children and the health of our people are priorities which we cannot ignore. In particular we would not be able to sleep well after a day's work if we neglect the education and upbringing of the next generation. We have inherited a system whereby education and training have been the prerogatives of a few. If we accept and tolerate this we will have no right to claim to be a nation. We have a responsibility to see that what belongs to the Nation is equally available to everyone. We do not deny the fact that some children are more intelligent than others. What we cannot accept is that some of the intelligent and capable children will have opportunities while others will not. It is for this reason that we have taken the bold and significant decision in 'zoning' schools. We are conscious that this decision has not made us popular with those parents whose children were already being provided with adequate opportunities. Everyone likes to be popular but I would hate to be popular at the price of condemning thousands of our children to a life of misery and ignorance. Let the happy and joyful voices of our children be our reward....

There are three pre-occupations for 1980. First, as I have indicated above is education. The second is health and social security. The third is production and efficiency. I will make further reference to education, health and social security later on. At this point I would like to say a few words about efficiency.

In 1977-1978 the prime task in 1980 is to review the activities of certain departments that have the dual role of carrying out Government policies within the terms of delegated authority and running out certain economic or semi-economic activities. There must be a clear distinction between the two and failure in the past to make such distinction has meant that Government expenditure has been used to subsidise inefficient activities. I am not saying that such activities are not necessary. Indeed they are. What I am proposing is that these activities should be carried out under new arrangements which provide for effective control and clear responsibility. The three main areas that will receive special attention in 1980 are the Department of Works, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport and Tourism.

The main objective will be to identify the work that these Ministries must undertake to help in the fulfilment of Government policies. These I believe are properly payable from public funds.

On the other hand there are certain activities which are being undertaken by these same ministries which will be more appropriately undertaken through the formation of a parastatal body. The essence of the exercise will be to bring into such economic or semi-economic activities more efficiency through being more independent in the management of their day to day affairs. The long term plans of these parastatals will of course have to conform to the policies of Government but the carrying out of their day to day activities will be left to the management of each particular organisation.

In the context of more production and higher efficiency we must also pay particular attention to training. Only in this way will we be able to improve the quality of our manpower. In 1977 the Government through the Department of Education started a Management and Accounting Course. This course was only three year duration. In December the official intake but then final evaluation was not the end of their three year academic work and this will

now be followed by a period of practical experience in senior posts. During 1979 the Department of Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation started a 6 month Management Development Course for Heads of Divisions with the objective of bringing to their attention managerial techniques which will help them more effectively in the discharge of their responsibilities. The course has been well received and has proved a great benefit to the participants in coping with the increased activities of their Divisions. A new intake will be made in 1980, but the course will last for one year instead of 6 months. At the beginning of 1980 all the accounting staff in the Government will be grouped into an accounting cadre. This will mean in effect that the Department of Finance will take overall charge of providing ministries and departments with accounting services of a high calibre. Plans are being drawn up to start training in early 1980 and by 1981 every person working in accounts, stores, payroll and cash will have received training specifically in a particular area whether it be credit control, internal control, stores control, wages control or cash control and all of them generally, be taught the laws and regulations of the country affecting financial and other relevant matters.

It is hoped that by 1981 the full effect of our training programme will be felt, thus making a significant contribution to more efficiency and job satisfaction. Indeed it is encouraging to meet and talk to some of those who are already undergoing training. The confidence with which they tackle their tasks gives one much hope for the future. Most of them are beginning to wonder how they ever managed before.

I now wish to say a few words about production which I need not repeat is the key to our future economic development. First some facts. Our agricultural product has increased from R 332 million in 1976 to R 550 million estimated for 1979. Our population in 1978 was 62,180 of which 39% was under 15 years old. With a natural growth of 2 per cent per annum the population in the year 2003 will be over 110,000. These figures indicate that there will be an increase in the male labour force of 50,000 people.

The statistics for visitors record 54,400 in 1977, 65,000 in 1978 and an expected total of over 74,000 in 1979.

The trade imports for 1977 were R 350 million. In 1978 it was R 402 million and it is expected in 1979 to be R 450 million whereas domestic exports in 1977 were R 24 million and in 1978 R 25 million; of the total imports, manufactured goods and articles represent 25.8% and food 19.2%.

These figures I have given you above taken together suggest that we must take certain steps if we are to face the future with confidence. Not only must we plan to provide additional opportunities for employment but this additional employment should be mainly directed at import substitution and increased export. I am telling you this now in order to stress the need to move away from the idea of complacency and get down to work. We are here to build a Nation and we must therefore be prepared to take the necessary steps to do so. If we want to survive and prosper in this modern world there are three steps we must take.

- 1 We must produce more ourselves and rely less on imports.
- 2 We must change our patterns of consumption.
- 3 We must export more.

How can we produce more and import less? First of all we need to produce most of the food that we consume and to this end Government will continue to encourage the transfer of possession of agricultural land from those who do not wish to produce to those who are keen on production. Discouragement of importation through increases in the rate of duty is not as effective as direct action and so, in order to reduce imports, we will have to control the importation of goods with a firm hand. In 1980 this will be done.

Secondly we need to change our patterns of consumption. In the last few years there has been a tendency for us to rely more and more on imported manufactured goods. How often we purchase imported canned foodstuffs instead of consuming locally produced fresh ones! All of us must become conscious of the adverse effect on the economy



of our increasing import bill and we must deliberately attempt to change some of our habits. Government will, of course, play its part in the course of 1980 particularly where it concerns consumption in hotels. There is no reason why so much food has to be imported when most tourists indeed wish to eat locally-produced food-stuffs.

Finally, we must produce more for export. We hope that the commercial fishing venture we have embarked upon will make a significant contribution to our export figures. We need, however, to look at other sectors as well—such as the renewed production of cinnamon, vanilla, and other exportable crops.

In the financial field the country has made considerable progress and various institutions set up to assist Government in its development efforts have done well.

Since its establishment on 1st December 1976 the Seychelles Monetary Authority has achieved considerable progress and is coming to play a key role in the economy of our country. In just over a year, it has been able to undertake nearly all the traditional functions of a central banking institution.

In exercising twin responsibilities of regulating the currency issue and managing the external reserves of the country, the Authority has succeeded in the past year in consistently maintaining a high level of reserves well in excess of the 100 per cent minimum requirement against currency and deposits. This was achieved without cramping economic activity. The strong external reserves have enabled the government to honour its commitment not to revise exchange control regulations.

In its role as banker to the government, banks and other financial institutions, the Authority has been particularly active. Apart from holding the accounts of the government, and banking and financial institutions, the Authority has been making temporary advances to the government and has recently introduced a scheme for refinancing the banks against advances made by them to the private sector of the economy.

This scheme is meant to ensure that economic activities in vital sectors such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, construction and tourism do not suffer for lack of loanable funds with the banks.

In order to create a short term investment facility in Seychelles, the Government enacted the Treasury Bill Decree in April and authorised the Monetary Authority as fiscal agent of the Government to manage the monthly Treasury Bill issue. While managing the issue, the Authority is also providing a secondary market in Treasury Bills thereby enabling banks and other investors to hold short term investments in a highly liquid form.

One of the declared objectives of the government in setting up the Monetary Authority is to supervise the fast expanding banking sector. The administration of the Banking Act was therefore delegated to the Authority in February. Since then the Authority has been monitoring the operations of the banking system through periodical returns from the banks. Regular discussions have also taken place between the Authority and the banks on various matters affecting the economy and the banking system. I am pleased to note that during the past year one bank has extended its services to population centres outside the city of Victoria by opening two new banking offices at Mont Fleuri and Anse Royale.

In my address last year, I had expressed the hope that the International Monetary Fund would respond to our request for the services of an economist to set up a Research and Statistics Unit in the Monetary Authority. I am glad to state that the Fund has since provided the Authority with the services of a Director of Research. The government wishes to express its appreciation to the Fund for this assistance. The new expert has already brought banking and monetary statistics to acceptable international standards, thereby enabling the commencement of the publication of a Quarterly Review by the Authority. The review has been well received both at the local and international levels. The Authority has also been advising the Government on banking and financial matters and is keeping the go-

vement up to date on the Balance of Payments position of the country.

The most important development during the year in the financial sector was the decision taken by the Government on 5th November, on the recommendation of the Monetary Authority, to unlink the rupee from the pound sterling and refix its value in terms of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights. The main purpose of this realignment was to stabilise the rupee exchange rate. The change was also considered necessary in the circumstances where the share of the pound sterling in the international transactions of Seychelles was diminishing while many countries, whose currencies are included in the SDR basket, are becoming important sources of foreign exchange for Seychelles.

In 1980 the Monetary Authority is expected to consolidate the progress achieved by streamlining its organisational structure and providing more training facilities to its staff. An all-round expansion in activities, especially in research, statistics and bank supervision functions, is envisaged as the Monetary Authority seeks to promote a sound financial system and higher economic growth for Seychelles.

The Development Bank of Seychelles has progressed much faster than was anticipated when it was set up in 1978. The total amount of loans granted during the first ten months of 1979 is R. 10.6 million which is almost five times that of 1978. The total amount of loans granted from the opening of the Bank in 1978 to date is R. 12.8 million. This is broken down into agriculture 87 loans totalling R. 1 million, fisheries 121 loans totalling R. 2.2 million, tourism 17 loans totalling R. 4 million and industry 46 loans totalling R. 5.6 million.

We hope that next year will be looking for loans for the development of agriculture, fisheries and industry in 1980. It is expected that by the end of 1979 the Bank will be in a position to cover all its running expenses, plus depreciation and provision for bad debts and contingencies. The small loss incurred in 1978 being the first year of the Bank's operation would be written off out of 1979 profit.

It is estimated that the total amount of loans to be granted in 1980 will be in the region of R. 25 million. The Bank has so far employed only issued capital which is R. 25 million paid up to R. 18.75 million. The capital will be fully paid up in 1980 and for the immediate future the Bank has considered starting operations through borrowings.

The Bank will be in a position in 1980 to recruit a competent loans officer to assist the Bank's clients in setting up a simple and efficient book keeping system. The Bank feels that part of the development should be through helping people to obtain control of their business through proper planning and accounting. I believe that this is an effort in the right direction. As the Bank emerges into a profit situation it is considering opening in Praslin a part time agency.

The Seychelles National Investment Corporation (SNIC) was formed by Decree 26 of 1979 and in the six months since its foundation, it has already recruited experienced personnel who are assisting established organisations and evaluating new ventures. The combination of these activities promotes the development of the economy of Seychelles in a direct and practical way.

In more detail, the Corporation promptly recruited an experienced accountant to scrutinise the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation accounts which has resulted in very substantial savings and, as a result I am happy to report that SPTC is able to cover its day to day running expenses without subsidy from the Government. We will be looking to route and price structure combinations in 1980 that would permit a contribution to capital expenditure. By September 1980 SPTC is expected to move into its new Head Office and workshop area in the Harbour Trading Estate. The complex is very modern and is designed to satisfy the needs for the next 15 to 20 years. It incorporates features for proper stock control and its own training facilities. Every person working for SPTC will obtain training.

Air Seychelles, wholly owned by the Corporation, has become a successful company and in November the Government formed a company to run the saw-



mill at Grand Anse on commercial lines and to erect an adjacent joinery workshop. These projects are under the management of the Corporation. It will receive for processing the significant quantities of timber from outer islands. It will also establish a market for privately owned timber, thus enabling many landowners to exploit their less usable lands by selling their trees and planting new ones.

Several new ventures are currently under consideration and these will be progressed by the Corporation if they are found to have viable and long term prospects.

Expertise within the Corporation is at present mainly foreign due to the urgent requirements placed on the Corporation but plans are being laid to train Seychellois. It will be a tool of the Government in identifying development projects that will bring future benefits in raw material, income and employment in Seychelles. The Corporation will also provide valuable training opportunities for young skilled Seychellois. They would be working with superior management in an efficient environment.

I now wish to revert to the budget proper. The total revenue expected to be raised by Government in 1980 is R 358.7 million. This compares to R 283 million in 1979. Of this sum R 116.5 million will be raised from import and excise duties. Apart from a few limited changes the Government feels that the level of customs duty applicable to imports should be stabilised. The few changes referred to above are of a structural nature in order to discourage the importation of pork, sausages, eggs and fish products and a small increase is expected on timber and vehicles. These will become effective from 1st January 1980.

In an endeavour to control prices of basic commodities the government is looking into the direct importation of some basic items. These will be imported and distributed on a wholesale basis. Agricultural tools and fishing equipment will be included in the list.

At present the government does not see the need to increase duty on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, but the importation of soft drinks and mineral water will be discontinued.

Income tax expected to be collected in 1980 is R 72.7 million and other indirect taxes R 31.4 million, compared with R 54.5 million and R 14.2 million in 1979 respectively.

The administration of assessment and collection procedures has been effectively tightened and has resulted in a 46 per cent increase in revenue over 1978 figures.

It is considered that there is still further improvement necessary and the Division considers that with the systems which have been introduced, further improvement can be expected.

No changes will be made to existing income tax rates and, in line with our emphasis on indirect taxation, it is proposed that the existing turnover tax rate of 5 per cent will be increased to 10 per cent with effect from 1st January, 1980 on revenues received from that date.

It is proposed to introduce legislation which will give further impetus in ensuring that persons who are self-employed are made more aware of their income tax liabilities, that it is a necessity to keep proper books, recording all their business transactions, complying with the taxation laws to lodge an annual taxation return and payment of of tax assessed.

The proposed legislation will ensure that all businesses which require a "licence" to operate will only have that "licence" issued or renewed on production to the licensing authority of a "certificate" from the taxation office to the effect that the person, partnership or company concerned has (a) lodged all necessary income tax returns, (b) paid any income tax due, or made suitable arrangements to do so and (c) have PAYE and/or turnover tax monthly payments up to date. It is proposed that this legislation will come into effect on 1st January, 1981. This will give time to everyone who has not done so to get his affairs up to date.

The total expenditure proposed for 1980 is R 358.7 million. This includes a contribution to development fund of R 5 million and a contribution fund of R 1 million.

The Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation will cost R. 7.1 million.

The Ministry was reorganised in June 1979 to strengthen the relationship between the SPPF and the Public Service so that the task of implementing the Front's policies can be best carried out. The former Department of Administration and Information ceased to exist, the administration role being incorporated in the new Ministry and the information role in the new Ministry of Education and Information. The role of the new ministry as far as the administration of the Public Service is concerned continued to be one of dynamism in the design of new administrative infrastructure for the better development of the service. The Ministry is actively engaged in reviewing job contents and training to provide the government machinery with adequately trained staff. I have confidence that this will be achieved with the help, confidence and better understanding of the workers. The government established on 1st June, 1979 a State Legal Service, in order to give legal advice to, and act on, members of the public for a reasonable fee in contrast to the exorbitant fees people had to pay to private lawyers to seek redress for their grievances and for legal advice. This service will be expanded and will continue to provide the people with the legal assistance they need.

The Information and Advice Bureau will continue to operate in order to provide the people with the opportunity to express themselves constructively on decisions affecting themselves, to assist them in seeking solutions to their problems, and to hear their complaints and suggestions. However, when all the SPPF branches have been established in the districts it will be appropriate for this service to be provided through those Branch headquarters.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Use will cost R. 17 million. You will recall that when this government came to power in 1977 I spoke of the need to develop our agriculture and return

it to its rightful place in our economy. Over the past two years many important developments have taken place in this vital sector and we will continue to devote our time and energies to producing more food for our country.

I am proud today to be able to speak of some of the many schemes and projects which we have successfully followed through in 1979. In my last budget speech I warned landowners of government's requirements that they go about putting their arable land to good use. I said that anyone who occupies land has a duty to work it to the full and where anyone neglected to do so, government would ensure that the land was put to good use. One such tract of land situated at Beau Vallon was taken over by government this year and work began immediately to turn it into a fruit farm. Planting has begun and will continue throughout 1980.

I also spoke last year of the need for government to participate more actively in agricultural settlements through the creation of state farms. The Anse aux Pins State Farm is now in operation and for 1980 we propose to establish new farms on Mahe and Praslin. These farms will be run on efficient methods so as not to require subsidy from the recurrent budget. Government provides assistance in getting agriculture off its feet but it cannot indulge in massive subsidies.

In an attempt to increase our dairy production Government obtained 72 heads of Australian Milking Zebu cattle as a gift from the Australian government. The cattle will be used to establish a new national herd which will be reared in small units throughout Mahe. It is hoped that in 1980 we will be able to start distributing these cattle to farmers.

The Anse Boileau Farmers Training Centre has continued with its work this year. In 1980 we intend to double the intake of students into the school. The audio-visual Communications Unit set up in 1979 has provided vital farming information to farmers by producing regular radio and audio programmes. Its services are to be further expanded in 1980.

In an attempt to increase the total area of land under cultivation, government has this year continued to build feeder roads in various rural districts on Mahe. These roads have served to bring new and under-used farming areas under full cultivation thereby increasing our total annual output. We are working on a programme to build additional feeder roads. The scheme is costly and requires time but with determination and perseverance we intend to get there.

The development of our local fisheries has progressed steadily in 1979. The new 1100 ton tuna cold store at the end of the Long Pier is now complete and the finishing touches are being put to the new tuna quay. The tuna pole and line vessels under construction in France are now complete and all are expected to arrive in Seychelles in the new year. One is already here. All the ground work has now been completed and under the Seychelles National Fishing Company (SNAFIC) and the Societe de Gestion Thoniere (SGGT) commercial fishing will begin in 1980.

This year government also introduced new legislation to enable us to manage our large Exclusive Economic Zone more effectively. Under the new laws, all foreign vessels fishing our waters must pay a licence fee. Response to this has been quite good and we are now receiving over R. 1 million per month in licence fees alone. The next step is to begin policing our Exclusive Economic Zone with a surveillance aircraft and a fast patrol boat which are expected to be provided in 1980.

The government fish cold store began its operations this year and we are glad to report that it has been a success. Fish was sold to the general public throughout Mahe during periods of supply shortage, thus maintaining a stable supply of fish to the population. This new service will continue in 1980.

In 1979 negotiations were made to set up an ice-making plant on Mahe to alleviate the shortage of ice available to the fishing industry. The plant will become operational in 1980.

In the important field of forestry, we have now begun a reafforestation scheme to provide a regular supply of timber for the Grand Anse sawmill which was completed in June this year. The sawmill is now fully operational and has recently been turned into a private company owned by government operating on a commercial basis. Seychellians will be able to purchase local timber in a finished state, ready for use in the construction of houses. A joinery workshop is being equipped and in 1980 will begin to manufacture good furniture for the local market. The sawmill now operating under the name of Seychelles Timber Company Pty Ltd., (SEYTIM) is under top management with its own Board of Directors. The outer islands' abundant supply of casuarina trees will also be fully exploited.

Other small but nevertheless important projects have been completed this year in the veterinary section. The new veterinary offices at Union Vale have been completed and provide a better and more up to date veterinary service to farmers and the general public. The Stray Dog Unit has been set up and its operations are continuing effectively to rid the community of the large stray dog population.

It is apparent that we have made significant progress in our endeavour to become more self sufficient in food and at the same time to be able to earn some revenue from our natural resources such as fish and copra. However, the battle is not over. We have progressed, but the road is still long. That is why I call on every Seychellian to work harder in 1980 so that we may continue to move forward.

The Department of Legal Affairs will cost R. 1.5 million. As in previous years the activities of the Department consist of:

- (a) advice to other government departments;
- (b) the conduct of civil and criminal proceedings before the Supreme Court;
- (c) the drafting of legislation required by other government departments;
- (d) notarial work.

A revision of the Laws is also long overdue, and it will be the task of the Department to prepare the background material for such a revision.

The Department of Youth and Community Development set up in 1979 is proposing development in 1980 in the area of:

- (a) youth - comprising of Young Pioneer Movement and the National Youth Service
- (b) sports and
- (c) community development.

The Department will cost R. 3.5 million.

The Young Pioneer Movement has been established in all primary schools and some secondary schools on Mahe.

The Movement is a voluntary one and is open to all Seychellon children in the Republic regardless of class, religion and colour. The main objectives of the Movement are:

to instill in the children and young people the sense of national identity by ensuring that they know their country, its history, its geography, its political philosophy and its potential.

to prepare children for the future role as citizens in a socialist society.

to coordinate children's activities throughout the Republic.

to establish developing relationship with their counterparts in similar organisations with progressive countries with the aim of promoting international brotherhood and understanding.

At present there are some 2,000 members in the Movement all recruited on a voluntary basis. We aim to increase that figure to 5,000-plus by the end of 1980. As it is an after school activity, there is great support from both parents and teachers and also from the community at large, and we aim during 1980 to establish a Pioneer Movement on Praslin, La Digue and outer islands.

The National Youth Service will be started in 1980. Steps will be taken as soon as possible to establish the necessary infrastructure once a proper area has been chosen for the purpose. Training will be educational, vocational, recreational, social and political. Young people will be given the opportunity and facilities to live, work, study and play together. The Service will be voluntary but Government is convinced that it will not be long before both parents and children will realise that those children who do their National Youth Service become more responsible and mature.

1979 has seen encouraging development in sports in the Republic and better opportunities through a wider range of sports activities. The aim for 1980 is to encourage sports activities in all areas of the islands thus removing the emphasis from Victoria and the immediate area. By doing so, everyone in every district of Mahe and the outer islands will have an opportunity to develop his or her skill in sport or to pursue his or her interest, thus enabling everyone to have equal opportunities to participate in their respective disciplines. Plans for the creation of sporting facilities around the districts are being drawn up and implementation will continue during 1980.

The Government is actively seeking suitable sites or premises for clinics, creches, day care centres and community centres. Several new projects have been established in 1979 in Mahe, Praslin and La Digue and are functioning satisfactorily.

The Judiciary will cost R. 1.6 million.

During the course of the year, government intends to take steps towards making the Courts' system more democratic by popular participation in the administration of justice. This will be achieved by establishing new (ay Magistrates' Courts to be called Local Courts, which will be part of a three tier system of courts.

The basic structure of the judicial system will then consist of firstly Local Courts (and it is proposed to have a sufficient number to give coverage to each electoral district); secondly Magistrates' Courts sitting in the same four areas (Victoria, South Mahe, Praslin and La Digue) as at present, and thirdly, the Supreme Court. It is the intention of government that the new courts should have jurisdiction in a number of basic offences under the Penal Code and limited powers of punishment. Each court will be presided over by a panel of three persons consisting of a Chairman and two other members who will be drawn from the local community which the court will serve.

The introduction of such new courts, besides implementing more fully the principle of government of the people by the people, will mean a reduction in the number of cases in the existing Magistrates' Courts. These latter, which are normally presided over by three professionally trained lawyers, heard over 1000 cases during 1979, although for the first quarter of the year only one magistrate was available. In the latter part of 1979, the judiciary was brought up to full strength with the new Chief Justice joining the other two Puisne Judges. The changes to be introduced in 1980 will, we trust, enable justice to be administered more speedily and at the same time make it more meaningful to the ordinary citizens.

Reductions in court fees will be made in 1980 to take into account the effects of inflation and the higher cost of operations. The opportunity will also be taken to revise the provisions regarding legal aid so as to make legal representation available to deserving cases. It reflects the government's determination to secure to all Seychellois the constitutional right to equality before the law without discrimination and the right to the protection of the law.

The Ministry of Education and Information will cost R. 48 million. During 1979 the Department of Education and Culture has continued with policies directed at achieving the objectives of providing a minimum period of nine

years' free primary education for all children from the age of six, the establishment of equality of educational opportunity for all our children accompanied by the raising of standards throughout the education system and the re-orientation and expansion of secondary and vocational education to meet the economic, social and cultural needs of the nation.

In particular, the following measures were carried out:-

- all primary classes I to III were zoned after completion of improvement and provision of better facilities.
- in service courses were held at the TTC to retain and upgrade teachers.
- materials to support the curriculum were printed and purchased.
- 34 classrooms were built, 10 classroom renovations and conversions were completed, 6 dining halls, one science room and one craft room were constructed. In addition all schools were improved either by way of redecoration or improvements in lighting and sanitation.
- two creches were constructed and two renovated, while two craft centres were opened during 1979.
- training courses for creche personnel were held during the year.
- construction of the School Meals Centre was completed; this development, in conjunction with the addition of dining halls makes possible the extension of equal provision of meals for school pupils.
- the National Maritime School is operational and offers opportunities for those who will be working in the important area of the fishing industry.

To achieve the objectives of equal educational opportunities for all our children and to raise education standards in 1980 will necessitate an additional expenditure of R. 20 million. This is

provided in the development budget as we feel that this expenditure is necessary to cope with the backlog. The following measures will be taken to support the reformation and development of education:

- all primary pupils from P1 to P9 will attend schools as near as possible to where they live with the exception of Forms 2 and 3 at Seychelles College, Regina Mundi and St. Claire's School for 1980. This involves the construction of an additional 45 classrooms, fifteen science laboratories, employment of additional teachers and provision of materials and equipment;

- secondary education at Form 4 level will be extended and developed so as to give pupils who would normally leave school at the end of Form 3 an opportunity to continue their education if they so wish;

- specialised teachers will be provided for primary classes IV to IX and courses to upgrade and prepare teachers for specialisation will be held during 1980;

- all trained creche teachers will become government employees in 1980 and a further 10 creches are scheduled to be opened during the year;

- technical education opportunities will be expanded;

- craft training will be better served either by extending the existing Victoria Craft Centre or building two additional centres;

- the adult literacy programme will be enlarged so as to reach more communities.

During 1979 the Information Department has continued its task of improving radio programmes and raising the quality of the Nation. We consider dissemination of information and giving everyone the opportunity of expressing his views compatible with our objectives.

In this connection Radio Seychelles headquarters have been extended and new and improved technical equipment has been acquired. We continue to

produce more programmes and the whole department is in the process of being completely restructured so as to meet the needs of a progressive, modern state. Additional offices have been built to accommodate the additional staff.

The Nation has recently been introduced as a morning paper with six instead of five weekly issues. We have set up our own National News Agency and 1980 will see the further development of this press agency, the continued training of staff in all fields of the information media, including the commencement of a Telecommunications Training Programme.

Feasibility studies on the introduction of television will continue during 1980.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will cost an estimated R. 10.6 million in 1980.

1979 has seen a certain degree of reorganisation within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, rather than expansion as such. The reorganisation relates mainly to staff changes resulting in maximum use of available human resources. It has also involved the creation of a Documentation Centre, which serves not only this Ministry but other Ministries as well.

There has similarly been no expansion in our diplomatic missions abroad, although our High Commissioner in London and our Ambassador in Paris have been accredited to various countries on a non-resident basis.

The letting up of Honorary Consulates were ahead of schedule. In 1979 we established Consulates in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland. However, this does not represent expenditure since our Consuls get almost no financial support from us for their activities.

Although no new missions are to be established in 1980 there are plans for limited expansion in both our Paris and New York missions. Our Permanent Mission to the UN New York will be funded in staff and size. In 1980 we plan to appoint a Permanent Representative to New York and also to create an honorary diplomatic post. This of course



means that we have to lease new mission premises and provide the necessary supporting services.

It is also anticipated that Heads of Missions may, in the course of 1980, be accredited to other countries and organisations on a non resident basis, and that at least one more consular post will be set up.

While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not budgeted for any extra expenditure over 1980, some expansion will be possible through planned reorganisation within the Ministry and in the missions abroad.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security will cost R. 5.4 million. The Labour Division has continued to offer valuable services to the public through the employment services, inspectorate, industrial relations and workers education sections. For the period covering the beginning to the end of the third quarter of this year 1265 vacancies were notified and 1128 persons were suitably placed into effective employment. With the various labour legislation in force, the Labour Inspectorate has continued ensuring and ensuring compliance of such Legislation in an attempt to avert the undue exploitation of workers by unscrupulous employers. In terms of industrial relations, the section has played an important conciliatory role in finding amicable solutions to various employment disputes which has helped in the promotion and maintenance of good relations in the employment field.

The Workers Education section, a recently established unit, has in conjunction with the National Council for Education for Development and the National Workers Union played an important role in furthering the education of workers in all aspects of employment in addition to their role in the development process of the nation. These services will continue to be rendered in the Division next year with the introduction of compulsory legislation concerning the notification of vacancies and registration of job-seekers. The ministry are intended to have an ameliorative effect on the unemployment situation and facilitate the collection of labour market information

which is of immense value in identification of manpower requirements and gearing training needs accordingly. Full employment and workers training must be a preoccupation of any government.

Various other measures are expected in the coming year to concretise and broaden the whole concept of workers' protection by providing supporting measures to make the existing labour regulations more meaningful in the overall context of the concept.

To ensure that labour turnover is minimised the Ministry, in consultation with the National Workers Union and Employers Representatives is engaged in establishing equal wage levels for the same occupational grades. These measures will minimise the disruptive effects of unemployment of labour turnover.

The Seychelles Social Security Scheme came into operation on 1st March, 1979. Contributions became payable on all income paid after that date and the first benefits — retirement pension to some 3,500 pensioners — were paid at the end of March. The Social Security Scheme is administered as a Division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. It is expected that R. 43 million will be collected during the first year of operation of the Scheme. The amount collected which will increase year by year, will be paid out in part in current benefits and administrative expenses, while a substantial reserve will be necessary to pay for future benefits, particularly pensions for a rapidly increasing population. Current benefits being paid out from the Social Security fund cover retirement pension and invalidity, survivors, sickness, funeral and maternity benefits. Surplus Social Security funds will be made available for development and for injection into the Housing Loans fund to finance the construction of housing.

As from 1st January 1980 there will be minor changes in the social security scheme. These changes will be announced soon. But worthy of mention is the fact that as from 1st January 1980 benefits will be increased in order for those in need to improve their standard of living.

In particular retirement pensions will now be Rs. 250 - per month instead of Rs. 200 - and the retirement age will be reduced from 65 years old to 64 years old. The other change of significance is that non employed and self employed persons will now pay 10% on all income received by them instead of 12½%.

One well known feature of our social security scheme is that we do not pay unemployment benefits. There is a saying that since we do not live long enough to make all the mistakes ourselves, we must learn from the mistakes of others. For this reason we have initiated an alternative to replace the payment of unemployment benefits. We are creating the "Full Employment Scheme" out of Social Security Funds. Under this scheme anyone who is certified to be an, "unemployed" by the Labour Exchange will be offered half a day's work at a set daily wage in order to enable such person to feed his family while he is so unemployed. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security will be publishing more details in due course.

The Welfare Division has been reorganised and is now called the Social Services Division. This Division will continue to provide the basic welfare services to those members of our society with social problems. The government is also looking into the construction of chalet-type units to replace the existing Homes for the Elderly.

The Department of Health will cost R. 29.3 million. Much has been achieved in 1979 but still more remains to be done in the coming years in order to attain our principal objective of making health facilities available to all the people of Seychelles wherever they live. To this end the South Mahe District Health Team based at Anse Royale Hospital was created, and at La Digue a resident doctor has now been posted. New clinics are being built in Victoria and elsewhere in order to complement the decentralisation of medical care. In June 1979 the paying of fees for second class patients was abolished so that now all patients receive the same treatment and the same food. The tuberculosis sanatorium is being converted into the Maternal and Child welfare and Family Planning Clinic, and an eye-care unit is being set up. New X-Ray Equipment has been ordered and alterations to the building is under way to house the new equipment.

The National Health Plan is due to be implemented in 1980, the aim being to provide health facilities to all the people of Seychelles. Several more district health teams will be set up and resident doctors and nurses will be posted to each district. Additional doctors have already been recruited and will be in post in 1980. There will also be substantial improvement in the availability and quality of drugs and other medical supplies. In 1980 a system will be established which we hope will avoid the long hours of waiting to which many people are at present subjected.

The Department of Economic Development Planning and Housing will cost Rs. 6.7 million. The Department is responsible for general economic planning and coordination, including the preparation and annual revision of the National Development Plan, for physical planning and building control and for the National Housing Programme. It is also responsible for the negotiation of external aid for development projects.

1979 was a very busy year for the Department. The Planning Authority dealt with nearly 400 planning proposals during the year. The Victoria Master Plan Study was also completed and it is hoped that a final report will be ready early in 1980. During 1980 the 1975 Seychelles Structure Plan will be revised and work will begin on the implementation of the Victoria Master Plan as well as on the Village Development Plans. The Department will also be looking at proposals for introducing a system of rating applicable to commercial, industrial and non-Seychellois property.

In the field of housing great strides were made. The Housing Loans Fund continued to help a large number of Seychellois to own their own houses, and loans totalling over R. 11 million were made. The housing development in Pointe La Rue, despite many setbacks finally got under way and progress is being made at La Gogue, Mont Buxton and North East Point.

In 1980 we will continue to intensify our efforts with the aim of solving the housing problem within a few more years. We hope to prepare further projects in the course of 1980 to enable more houses to be built in Anse Boileau and other districts as well as in Prashia and La Digue.



I take this opportunity to warn those borrowers who are in arrears in the repayment of their loans from the Housing Loans Fund. I am sorry to say that by failure to repay they are depriving others of a house and in 1980 stricter measures will have to be applied. All in all, I hope that by the end of 1980 we will be able to say with pride that since Liberation Day 1977, houses have been provided to about 1,500 families, thereby housing about 7,500 persons.

The Department of Works will cost R 55.5 million. This Ministry will be completely streamlined in 1980. Because we are a revolutionary nation a rethinking is necessary and this will be carried out. As I have said earlier in my address those services which are commercially viable will be run on commercial lines as separate concerns with a view to recovering all costs including cost of capital, replacement of equipment, extension and so on. In this category will be included the production of electricity, the provision of water, the joinery workshops, and others.

The Department of Works will thus effectively be left with the work of maintenance of Government buildings, maintenance of roads and conservancy and the provision of a design and consultancy service. All other activities will have to be re-organised on more commercial lines. The Department is already working on procedures for carrying out the necessary reorganisation.

In the course of 1979 the Design Unit completed several projects satisfactorily including the Cold Store and Tuna quay, the School Meals Centre and meteorological office as well as other government expansion works, the biggest and most noticeable project completed in 1979 was the La Gogue Dam which was opened on the 4th June. The Water Section carried out a number of extensions in order to provide treated water to a greater number of families. Some 1500 new treated water connections were installed and there is a similar target for 1980.

Finally, a mention must be made of the Survey Division which continued to perform their services adequately particularly in respect of the new housing plot allocations. Next year should see a continuation of these services with the start of the major task of systematic adjudication and land registration.

The Ministry of Tourism and Transport will cost R. 28 m. Re-organisation has started and will continue in 1980. Apart from tourism this Ministry is responsible for air, sea and land transport.

Civil Aviation continued to grow in 1979 resulting in increases in internal aircraft movement of the order of 11% and 22% in international passenger arrivals. On the local scene government entered directly into the field of domestic aviation by setting up Air Seychelles in April 1979 and an additional Trislander aircraft was purchased thus increasing the seats available for domestic flights.

At the Port the increase in general cargo handled has been maintained and at least 90,000 freight tons have passed over Mahe Quay in 1979. Towards the end of the year several important decisions have been reached with regard to sea transport. In particular the Government has decided to acquire the shares of Union Lighterage Company. The negotiations will be completed in 1980. Also a decision was taken to get rid of the Nordvaer which was costing the government too much money to run and maintain. She will be replaced by another vessel which should be economically more viable.

With regard to land transport, the Traffic Control Unit continued to monitor traffic growth and distribution and collaborated closely with the Seychelles Public Transport Corporation in the re-organisation of bus services.

In the field of tourism progress continued to be made although there were evident changes in the international tourism markets. Seychelles continued to be favoured as a destination and it is expected that the target figure for visitors in 1979 will easily be achieved. 1980 will be a year of consolidation and improvement.

The Ministry of Defence continued to provide the necessary services for the maintenance of law and order through the police force which is gradually becoming better organised and more effective. The People's Liberation Army has also undergone a certain amount of reorganisation and is gradually becoming a small but well equipped force. In the course of 1979 the nucleus of a future navy was established. This will be continued in 1980. The Department of Immigration and Prisons were also subjected to minor re-organisations in order to make them more efficient.

1979 was the year of the Child, and saw the implementation of several schemes benefitting children. These efforts will be continued in 1980. Children make up nearly half of the population of Seychelles and it is our solemn duty and declared purpose to do everything to ensure that they grow up as healthy, kind and educated citizens--dedicated to the welfare and development of generations that will follow them.

Finally I wish to state with deep and genuine conviction that we, the people and government of Seychelles, have good reason to be proud of all that we have achieved in the last two and a half years. We are proud that we have successfully laid the foundations for a better life for our future generations and we shall continue along the road we have chosen because we know that it is the one and only road that will give our people a richer and happier life. We shall not be deterred.

Since June 1977 we have gone a long way but the way ahead is longer. In our planning and efforts we must constantly bear in mind that man is the purpose of society. The development of the nation rests on the development of the people. The happiness of our people depends on the harmonious relationship between us in the society we live in. It is the establishment of harmony that preoccupies us.

Together we have to strive with our common goal of eliminating from our society the empty bellies, the cries of hunger and need and replacing them with the joyful sound of children, the faithful smile of the aged, the glorious sweat of labour and the sweet smell of achievement. Let this be the aspirations of all of us.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT AGAIN SPELLS OUT FOREIGN POLICY

Victoria NATION in English 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

**S** EYCHELLES' resolute, progressive and independent foreign policy was reiterated in firm tones by President France Albert Rene yesterday morning at the opening of a seminar for Seychelles diplomatic missions.

Addressing ministers, other senior government officials and members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Seychelles, as well as the Republic's senior diplomatic representatives in New York, London and Paris, the Head of State said :

"Our stand in international matters is, in essence, that of non-alignment. We do not subscribe to the philosophy that states should inevitably adhere or owe allegiance to any of the world powers. We believe in the establishment of a new international economic order which will ensure a more equitable distribution of global wealth. We also

consider that all sovereign states, no matter what their size or strategic location, should be free to determine the course of their development and that larger countries which attempt to impose their will on smaller or less powerful states through armed intervention or other indirect methods of destabilisation deserve the contempt due to the proverbial school-boy 'bully'.

"Likewise as a nation we do not accept the concept that those who give aid can call the tunes of recipient states. Indeed we have made it clear on many occasions that those who *have* to give *have* a duty to provide development assistance to the poorer countries. Whatever aid is being distributed today is no more than a meagre refund of what is rightly due to the developing countries. Some developed countries may indeed feel a degree of pride when they nostalgically think of their former eco-

conomic and political empires — but such feeling can only be founded on the notoriety of an oppressor and can scarcely be attributed to the grander and nobler motives of the brotherhood of man. Let our views be made crystal clear on this issue.

"Most countries which are comparatively wealthy to-day acquired their wealth at the expense of other countries which were systematically deprived of their natural resources. It is true that because of their superior military strength they can still refuse to make restitution but that does not change the facts. The time will certainly come when they will have no choice. As I said in London on the 14th September 1978 "The options are clear — a new world economic order based on partnership and cooperation between developed and developing countries or worldwide economic disaster".

"I have stated that we live in a changing world. It is equally important to realise that we live in a changing society.

"The period since Liberation Day has been characterised by rapid and fundamental changes in the structure of our society. These changes have not always been fully understood either locally or overseas. It is inevitable that our transition to a socialist society should sometimes

give rise to these misunderstandings. On one hand what people see during a period of transition is a half-finished product. It is common at this point for certain persons to mistake this half finished product for the ultimate objective. On the other hand our enemies never fail to capitalise on such feelings of uncertainty in order to cast further doubt in the minds of people. Our task, and the task of our diplomats, during this crucial period of our socialist evolution is primarily one of explanation.

"However, to explain the nature of our socialist policies it is imperative that one should be fully conversant with them. This, I hope, will be another achievement which will emerge from this seminar."

Earlier, Mr. Rene had said that the seminar was a belated response to a long-felt need to review the role of our diplomatic representatives abroad on one hand and to provide them with an opportunity to make a first hand appraisal of the rapidly evolving local situation on the other.

"For if they (diplomats) are to be effective representatives of Seychelles in foreign countries it is imperative that they should not only have a clear conception of what role the Government expects them to play but that they should also be continually aware of developments in this country." President Rene continued.

"It is important, I think, for our diplomats to realise that we live in a dynamic situation and that world political and economic realities, as we perceive them, are in a state of perpetual change," he added later.

Following the official opening, President Rene presided over the first morning session of the seminar and explained and discussed certain aspects of Seychelles' socialist and progressive beliefs.

Mr. Rene started with the general development policy of the Republic towards a socialist society as worked out by the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and implemented by Government. This included the basic and hallowed principle of equal opportunities for all.

The President then discussed Seychelles' foreign policy

in detail with the diplomats including the stand of non-alignment and the principles adhered to in the acceptance of foreign aid.

The afternoon session, which was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, saw the participation of Mrs. Georgette Thomas, the Principal Secretary for Health, who explained the government's new policy of the decentralisation of health.

The Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, followed. Together with Mr. Robert Grandcourt, the Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing, the Minister talked at length on the policy of development that had been introduced earlier by the President, and on different development projects within the country.

SPPF BRANCH EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Active preparations are already underway by the co-ordinators at the Seychelles People's Progressive Front headquarters at Le Chantier for the annual SPPF Branch Executive Committee elections.

Although most of the elections in the Republic's 23 Branches will not begin until March, already the nominations for the Grand Anse, Mahe and Baie St. Anne, Praslin polls have been called for by the central office.

The annual election of the Branch committees from the rank and file party members throughout the country has become one of the most important recurrent activities of the Front. It enables those who are motivated enough to take a positively active interest in the political life of the Party and the guidance of their own destiny to participate concretely and fully.

This type of popular participation is an indispensable ingredient and inalienable right of a truly democratic system.

Once again we print for readers the fair and democratic procedures of such elections:

1. Nomination forms shall be available at the SPPF HQ from the chairmen of all SPPF Branches.
2. Anyone charged with the custody of nomination forms should not refuse to hand over a nomination form to a genuine member.
3. Nominations for office bearers i.e. Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer on a Branch committee shall be submitted at least 10 days in advance. The nomination of the candidates must be supported by five Front members. Candidates must be members of the Front. The Branch number of the member must be indicated on the nomination form.

4. A member of the branches co-ordinating group will receive nominations at the respective district following an announcement over the radio.
5. An acknowledgement slip shall be handed to the candidate or to any person who hands over the nomination form on behalf of the candidate.
6. Any members of the Front may nominate to the Branch Committee for his or her respective district.
7. In the event of only one nomination to a post on the Branch Executive Committee there shall be a yes/no vote.

#### ELECTIONS

1. Elections shall be by secret ballot.
2. All candidates whose nominations have been accepted shall be eligible for election as an office bearer of the Branch Executive Committee.
3. There shall be open nomination for committee members.

4. Any candidate who does not get elected for the post for which he or she had been nominated shall be eligible for automatic nomination to the following post.

5. Elections shall be conducted in the following way :

- (a) Each candidate for each post on the Committee shall choose a colour from 12 colours accepted by the Front for purposes of elections.
- (b) Each candidate shall be placed at such a position where he or she can easily be seen by members casting their votes. They shall hold in front of them a cardboard bearing the colour allocated to them.
- (c) All members shall be issued with cards bearing the colours of the candidates.
- (d) There shall be two ballot boxes.
- (e) Members shall proceed one by one behind a screen and drop

one card bearing the colour of the candidate they wish to elect in one ballot box and the rest of the cards in the reject box.

6. There shall be open nomination for the remaining six committee members after the elections of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

- (a) Each candidate openly nominated shall be allocated a colour in the same way as set out at 5(a) and (b).
- (b) Voting members shall be given cards of the corresponding colour and shall proceed one by one behind the screen and place six cards corresponding to the colours of the six candidates of their choice in the ballot box and the remainder in the reject box.

**The Grand Anse Branch elections will take place on January, 20. All nomination forms must be handed in by the 10th.**



## PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON BUDGET PLANS FOR 1980

Victoria NATION in English 27 Dec 79 pp 1,2

[Text]

**P**RIOR to the passing of the Appropriation Bill for 1979, after it had been introduced through President Albert Rene's budget speech on Monday morning the People's Assembly expressed its opinion on the bill through spokesman, Mr. Francis MacGregor, the Member for Belombre.

Welcoming the report of the current economic progress by the President in his speech, Mr. MacGregor also commended the emphasis on self reliance, on the development of education and health, on responsibility and on the principle that "that which belongs to the nation should be made available to all of the nation", on behalf of his colleagues.

However, Mr. MacGregor continued, there were still some areas of concern to the members that had to be expressed before, and added to, the confirmation of the bill.

On the subject of wastage in government departments, Mr. MacGregor said, "Public feeling is so strong that we are compelled to voice it and through our Public Accounts Committee . . . we hope to show our responsibility more by closely monitoring the details of estimates and the amounts approved in this bill".

In connection with the Development Bank of Seychelles, the Assembly said that the public was concerned about certain possible abuses by both Seychellois and non-Seychellois in the obtaining of loans.

Price control on basic commodities was welcomed but the Assembly suggested that Government also consider housing materials as another group of items worthy of such control.

In the sphere of taxation, Mr. MacGregor described



what he termed a 'vicious circle' whereby "everytime there is a tax increase, everytime there is a wage increase, somehow or other certain taxpayers, notably the business sector and employers, have found a way of shifting the burden on to the general public." "We appeal to the Government to take measures to stop or alleviate this . . ." said Mr. MacGregor on behalf of the Assembly.

Referring to the aim of strengthening the relationship between the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the public service through the Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation, the Assembly urged that efforts in this direction be intensified.

Whilst approving the agricultural objective of self-sufficiency in food production reiterated by the budget speech, the Assembly also called for the improvement of amenities on outlying islands to attract further progress said Mr. MacGregor.

Supporting the proposed revision of the country's laws, which the Assembly regarded as long overdue, Mr. MacGregor said, "Many of the laws are archaic and suited to a system of the past."

Moving on to the subject of education, the Member for Belombre said, "We are concerned that more recognition

should be given to the training and status of Seychellois teachers". In this field there had been a "marked lack of recognition in the past", alleged Mr. MacGregor. However, in the same line, the Assembly recognised the Minister of Education's speech at the Teacher Training College graduation ceremony in which the special status of teachers within the present society was underlined.

Talking on foreign affairs, Mr. MacGregor said, "The people are very concerned about interference by foreigners and more concerned as to whether any countries are behind them as well". Nevertheless the Assembly was prepared to bear with Government in the handling of the situation.

In the sphere of labour and social security, the Assembly welcomed the objective of eradicating the exploitation of workers and appealed for more "exposures" and measures to achieve this. The Assembly also expressed concern that the unemployment scheme announced in the budget address would be abused by the lazier members of the society.

In the sphere of housing, while recognising the achievements so far, the Assembly called for even more dynamism in tackling of the long

List of applications for housing aid that still remained.

Concluding, Mr. MacGregor warned that although the Assembly was to approve the bill, this approval should not be taken as "a blank cheque for the expenditure of Government funds without responsibility." Recalling three words used by President Rene even before liberation to describe the objectives of the then Seychelles People's United Party and the present Front - "Work, Food and Shelter" Mr. MacGregor submitted that despite the progress described in the budget speech, such prerogatives still remained.

Continuing its report on the proceedings of the latest meeting of the People's Assembly, tomorrow's NATION will publish the bills and motions considered by the Assembly.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1979 REVIEWED

Victoria NATION in English 29 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

**N**INETEEN seventy nine has been another year of achievement by our government and in this short review below we focus on some of the main achievements made by the government and people of Seychelles as outlined by President Albert Rene during his Budget Address.

The Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation, was reorganised in June to strengthen the ties between the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the Public Service. During the year it continued to design new administrative structures and review job contents and training. It also introduced a state legal service to the public and continued to offer the public the opportunity to express themselves and give their suggestions through the Information and Advice Bureau.

The Department of Agriculture has as main task to implement government's policy of self-sufficiency in food

as much as possible. During the year it started a fruit farm, laid the ground-work for the first and subsequent state farms, started a milking herd and played a major role in opening up more land for cultivation.

In fishing, the new tuna cold store and tuna quay were built, two wholly Seychellois owned societies were formed for the tuna fishing industry, new legislations were introduced to (licence) foreign fishing vessels and protect the Exclusive Economic Zone and an ice-making plant was set up to provide ice for fishermen. The public was also helped during the South East Monsoon through the operation of the Fish Cold Store.

The government also completed and put into operation the saw mill at Grand Anse to exploit state and private timber.

Training in agriculture was not forgotten, the Grand Anse Agricultural School continued to train students in farming methods and the

radio talks for farmers were backed up by closed circuit television programmes.

The proper development of youth is one of the cornerstones of the government's policies and throughout the year the groundwork was laid to change the education system so as to provide free and equal educational opportunities for all and to develop community spirit in our youth.

In education, new classrooms were built and others renovated and improved, several dining halls were opened, two creches were constructed and two others renovated, and two craft centres and a maritime school came into operation.

Training courses were run for teachers, including those who will be teaching in creches, and books and other materials provided.

The plan is for improvement in the quality of education to be achieved through the zoning of all children, extension of senior secondary schooling and technical courses, recruitment of qualified teachers, particularly in language and science and upgrading and specialising teachers in certain subjects.

So much importance is attached to the education of children that the Ministry has been given the second largest slice of the 1980 Budget — only the Ministry of Planning and Development receiving more.

To instil community spirit in the youth, a new Department of Youth and Community Development was created. The Young Pioneer movement continued to develop and now has some 2,000 members who are being prepared as the future citizens of our socialist society.

This voluntary movement will be expanded further to take in more children and will be backed up by the National Youth Service which will also be voluntary.

Better opportunities were also offered to the young in sports during the year and the aim now is to provide the necessary facilities in all districts so that everyone will be able to develop his or her skills. This will also provide a bigger pool for national squads than in the past.

The interest of workers and labour relations were also actively pursued during 1979.

The Labour Division placed hundreds of people in employment and prepared various labour legislations to prevent exploitation of workers. It also played an important conciliatory role to find amicable solutions to disputes.

Workers education programmes were organised several times during the year to help the worker not only to know his rights but also his responsibilities to society. In consultation with the National Workers Union, government has also been work-

ing on a plan to establish equal wage levels for the same occupational grades throughout the country.

One important social project which came into force during the year was the Social Security Scheme, providing some 3,500 old people with a substantial pension for the first time. The Scheme also paid several other benefits and now provides a reserve of funds which is intended to be used to finance housing construction.

Coming into effect next year will be an increase in benefits paid, and the creation of a full employment scheme providing an unemployed person with half a day's work daily so as to permit him to feed his family.

Much has been achieved in health: same treatment for everyone, abolition of the "class" system in hospital, more doctors available, a health education unit formed and a beginning made to provide people in all districts with the necessary medical care in their own district instead of having to travel to Victoria.

During the year, the Health Department worked on the preparation of the National Health Plan which will come into effect next year. More

doctors will be in post next year and more district health teams, including resident doctors and nurses, are to be set up and the availability of drugs and other medical supplies will be improved.

Great strides were made in housing as the government forged ahead with its plan to provide every Seychellois family with its own home. Loans totalling R. 11 million were made during the year under the Housing Loans Fund, families living in government houses were given the chance to buy their homes, the Pointe Larue estate got under way and progress is being made at the new villages at La Gogue, Mont Buxton and North East Point. More houses are also expected to be built at Anse Boileau and other districts as well as at Praslin and La Digue in the new year, and help to those wishing to repair their homes will continue.

The most ambitious development project ever built in Seychelles was completed during the year — the La Gogue Dam and Hermitage Water Treatment Works. This greatly increased the amount of treated water available to the people and the Water Section carried out a

number of extensions to provide treated water; about 15,000 new connections were made for treated water.

The number of tourists increased during the year and there was a substantial increase also in domestic and international flight movements at the airport. During the year government set up Air Seychelles and bought an additional Trislander aircraft to provide more space for domestic air travelling.

Marine transport increased too with some 90,000 tons of freight passing over Mahe Quay and general improvement made. New vessels were acquired during the year and government has now decided to go into lighterage work itself, buying out the shares of Union Lighterage.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES-CHINESE CRAFTWORK EXHIBITION OPENED

Victoria NATION in English 5 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

**T**HE first ever joint Seychellois—Chinese craftwork exhibition was officially opened by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel at the Seychelles Craft Centre yesterday morning.

The objects on show included exquisite and beautifully made curios such as cups, vases, jars, ash trays, miniature boats and baskets made out of bamboo and coconut palm products and also crochet work.

During the opening ceremony, the Chinese experts who are here to help the Seychellois craftsmen to develop their talents, gave an on-the-spot demonstration of how they had in such short time produced the works displayed.

"Following the President's highly successful visit to China in 1978", said Minister Michel, "mutual cooperation between China and Seychelles was expanded and developed,

particularly in the areas of Education and Culture, through the agreement for the building of a school in South Mahe, cultural and sporting exchanges and now the presence of two Chinese experts in the Republic who will assist in the training of Seychellois craftsmen with particular emphasis on the skills associated with bamboo and coconut craft work.

"The neglect of our traditional handicrafts and craftsmen in the past has necessitated the adoption of lines of action which will allow the practice of traditional craft work to take its rightful place, not only, in our cultural life but also in our expanding economy. The tourist industry will benefit greatly by the provision of uniquely Seychellois craft items as souvenirs for those people who visit our islands in thousands each year. We must ensure that what is offered to visitors and Seychellois is of the highest quality and finish if we are

to maintain the momentum of the development of crafts in the Republic".

The Minister said that craft training was being given on Mahe and Praslin and additional training centres would be provided in 1980 and succeeding years. In this connection, he welcomed the arrival of the Chinese experts.

Earlier, the leader of the Chinese experts, Mr. Cai Yi-Sheng, the Chinese team and their Seychellois counterpart appreciated the interest shown in the exhibition as it gave them encouragement to continue their work. He said the exhibition had also provided a good chance to exchange ideas with the Seychelles craftsmen.

Present at the opening ceremony were Ministers Ferrari and St. Ange, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Yang Guang-Ren, and other members of the diplomatic corps. The exhibition will be open to the public today from 9 a.m. to midday and tomorrow Sunday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

CSO: 4420



## LA DIGUE JETTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

**T**HE development of all our islands "to integrate them within the whole of Seychelles and to ensure that the benefits of economic development are spread evenly to all the people of Seychelles, wherever they live," is a dictate of the National Development Plan and of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front that is typified by the current improvement to La Digue jetty.

It was in mid-May last year that work on the jetty started following the arrival at La Passe of the Government dredger from Mahe.

Basically, the improvement plan, to be carried out by the Public Works Division, called for the dredging of the anchorage channel off the jetty to a depth of 2.5m (8ft) below the existing

depth shown on charts of the area and the extension of the existing jetty by approximately 60m (200ft). The latter work also includes the construction of a protective breakwater.

When the work has been completed it will enable cargo and passenger vessels, including any of the schooners at present in Seychelles, to call at La Digue without the necessity to unload first on to small whaling vessels as the improved jetty and anchorage will have a minimum depth of water of 2.5m (8ft) and a maximum depth at high tide of around 4.3m (14ft).

By June last year a quarry had been opened at Anse Fourmis to provide rockfill for the extension work. A new concrete mixer, a new compressor and two dumpers

had also been transported to the island to ~~boost up the~~ work.

November saw dredging operations, including the dredging of coral from one part of the anchorage to where the breakwater will be built, completed successfully after encountering problems with very hard coral.

The actual construction of the jetty itself was in progress despite the adverse weather and the jetty extension is currently heading out towards the breakwater.

It is expected that the project will be completed this year.

CSO: 4420

# YOUNG PIONEER ACTIVITIES DETAILED

## Capability Demonstrated

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**I**T was with high-pitch anticipation that around 100 Young Pioneers and Pioneers of Victoria surroundings left the People's Stadium yesterday morning to join other colleagues from other districts for a week's camp-out at Baie Lazare. In all about 450 of these young militants will be living, working and playing together during the outing.

One of them, who had been among the group which introduced the Young Pioneer Movement to Praslin and La Digue last year, told us she enjoys being a member of the movement and has been looking forward to this camping week.

Another, who went to the first camp at Anse Boileau, said he hopes Baie Lazare will be even more interesting.

During their stay, the children will be clearing a tract of land for an agricultural project which will then be taken over by the children of Baie Lazare. "We are looking forward very much to that", a spokesman said, "for we would like to show people what we are capable of doing."

They will also be given serious training in initiative, first aid, leadership, agriculture and political education, as well as doing voluntary work and going on visits.

Addressing the young people at the Stadium yesterday morning before they left, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. John Mascarenhas, told them it is a very heavy responsibility for the organisers to take charge of such a large group of children, and he appealed to them to be on their best behaviour and to act with discipline.

## Training Camp

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Over 330 proud and happy Young Pioneers are at present following an intensive leadership and disciplinary training camp under the supervision of an all-Seychellois staff.

Since Monday, young militants between the ages of six and fourteen from all types of social backgrounds have been living happily together at Baie Lazare school in what has been an extremely successful example of racial and social harmony for the rest of the nation.

On arriving in camp on Monday morning the young activist began the day with the hoisting of the national and Seychelles People's Progressive Front flags. This was followed by the allocation of responsibilities and sleeping arrangements which the youngsters did themselves with the guidance of a few instructors. They were then briefed on the camp programmes, rules and signals (whistles etc.).

Late in the afternoon after a rest the Pioneers and their instructors divided into three companies. Each consisted of nine platoons of 27 sections. Every platoon had its own section leader.

The camp was under the overall supervision of 'Comrade' Marcel Valentin aided by an educational and two training officers. There were also information and canteen officers.

Not much else was done on Monday as the excited young activists were tired after their journey to the camp from Victoria.

On Tuesday, the Pioneers began a hard day's work with some leadership training. "To be a leader," said Mr. Valentin to our reporters, "one must have the ability to guide a group of people. One must do it with wisdom and care and that is why the youngsters are being given such train-

ing." The Pioneers were also given training in first aid, knots, semaphore (a two way communication over long distances with signs and flags), physical exercises and drill.

The most important event of the day was the unexpected visit of the Member of the People's Assembly for Baie Lazare, Mr. Finley Racombo. He was welcomed on arrival by the camp leader and the educational officer who invited him to inspect the camp. Mr. Racombo said afterwards that he was impressed by the youngsters' enthusiasm and presented the Pioneers with various crops and vegetables such as cassava, yam and bananas.

The evening saw another surprise visit, this time by the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. John Mascarenhas, accompanied by the Member of the People's Assembly for Bel Air, Mrs. Colette Payet. They inspected the camp and talked to the Pioneers.

Wednesday started off as the previous day did with the youngsters showing as much fervour as ever. Referring to the 5.30 réveille, several Pioneers said: "We don't mind getting up early. It stops us from being lazy".

In the afternoon one group of the young people made an educational visit to an old coppa kiln.

A second group set off for some community work which involved the clearing of a piece of land for agriculture by the Baie Lazare school-children in the near future.

A third group left camp at around 2.30 p.m. for an interesting and exhaustive hike. Our reporters joined in and the hike is explained in detail to show it was designed to develop the Pioneers' qualities of leadership, vigilance, reasoning, responsibility and sense of achievement.

On the way the activists had to spot hidden signs indicating their route which led them up Anse Soleil road. A good distance from the main road a sign was spotted indicating that 11 steps should be taken to the left. This led into a bush where the hikers found a note which read 'Company One — Turn back, use first foot-path on the right. Thanks'.

As the hike progressed, the Pioneers' excitement rose and they could hardly control their squeals of delight as they discovered hidden signs everywhere in the bushes and trees.

Soon the youngsters arrived at a point where ropes had to be used, qualities of initiative and leadership shown and skill at knots exhibited. The accompanying instructors and the more enterprising of the Pioneers had to jump great gaps among rocks and crawled up steep slopes securing guide ropes to help the others overcome the difficult obstacles. The route got tougher as the hike progressed.

Finally on reaching the top of a hill overlooking Anse à La Mouche the hikers found yet another note which read: "Hello you boys and girls. (1) Draw a picture of the northern

view (2) Indicate position of camp from this point (3) Name the highest mountain in the northern view." These instructions the children followed with admirable concentration and determination before breaking out into revolutionary songs such as 'En nous plante manger' and 'Nous bane Pioneers'. It was an impressive show of endurance.

Next the hikers practised the 'rope bridge' and five sense training — all part of the endurance and initiative training.

As they prepared for descent the Pioneers found another note which read, "Young Pioneers be brave. We are now going down, co-operate and you will succeed". Ropes were again used and it was

a wonder to see the youngsters going down with such ease.

"WE'VE DONE IT!" they shouted when they finally reached the main road, where they 'fell in' and sang wholeheartedly "En arrivant au Camp Pioneers Young Pioneers ne veulent pas mourir".

Yesterday the activists continued with similar activities, including the learning of secret signs and cooking without damaging the surrounding countryside, thus instilling a respect for nature.

Said one young girl: "I am enjoying the camp very much and I wish we could have one every month."

CSO: 4420

## SEYCHELLES

### BRIEFS

CURFEW HOURS RELAXED--It was announced yesterday that although the need for vigilance in the defence of the country against foreign invasion is still necessary, the authorities have decided to relax the hours of curfew. As from last night the curfew is in force from 1.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. daily. The decision has been taken because the security situation is under control and also to enable those who have to go to work early in the day to be able to do so. However, there is no change in the curfew hours for boats. They are still not permitted to return or leave between the hours of 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SAUDI ARABIA SAID READY TO LEND 30 MILLION DOLLARS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Dec 79 p 8

[Article by Mukyusa Jengo]

[Text] Saudi authorities have indicated their readiness to release funds covered in a 30 million dollar (240m/-) loan agreement it signed with Uganda in 1975.

The money was to be used in financing wheat production, barley and jute development, and the expansion of ranching and dairy farming on a commercial basis in Uganda.

The minister of internal affairs Mr Paulo Muwanga who stopped over in Saudi Arabia on his way from Libya and Iraq said only 5.5 per cent of the loan had been utilised so far. The rest was still available.

"The Saudi Fund for Development officials are ready to meet a delegation from Uganda at any time to discuss the loan," Muwanga told the "Uganda Times" in Kampala yesterday.

"The Saudis are prepared to discuss either the continuation of the original projects, or rescheduling the funds for any other urgent projects the Uganda government might have in mind." They are also prepared to discuss any other issues Uganda may wish to raise in connection with the loan.

"The delegation which is to go to Saudi Arabia for consultations on this matter need not be a ministerial one", Muwanga said.

Initial repayment on the loan is due in December, 1980. And the minister said there had been a feeling that there was lack of follow-up on the part of Uganda authorities, to acquire the bigger chunk of the loan which was already due.

He, however corrected this wrong impression as Uganda had earlier proposed to send its delegation to Saudi Arabia but the Saudis said they were not yet ready to receive it.

"The Arabs agreed to fund all the projects they had in the pipe-line in Uganda", the minister said, adding "They are waiting for revised estimates from our side."



## UGANDA

### COBALT, SULPHUR PLANTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED KILEMBE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ben Opara]

[Excerpt] Two missing plants of cobalt and sulphur will be constructed at Kilembe in Kasese District to exploit a 1.5 million tonne high quality deposit of sulphur.

Addressing a public rally at Boma ground in Fort Portal over the weekend, President Godfrey Binaisa said construction of the plants was in the scheduled programme of the UNLF government to improve Uganda's mining industry.

"This will boost the economy of this country which was shattered during Idi Amin's maladministration and also create more jobs for the people."

He said UNLF government was a basis of unity and it was a wagon for all people to travel in.

"Idi Amin's eight-year rule by the barrel of the gun was a temptation of disunity. And from this we shall learn the importance of unity."

On the current transport problem, Binaisa said a road from Mityana to Kabarole District would be built soon in order to improve transport in the areas. He assured the people of government support and advised them to fight "magendo" through the ten house cell system.

He, however, warned vigilante groups against terrorising the public in the name of ten house cell system whose objectives were for the good of the people.

The president declared the government's intention of reinstating Kilembe Mines to its former status and building the Mityana-Fort-Portal and Kyenjojo-Hoima roads.

He also pointed out that with the signing of an agreement between the Uganda government and Mitchel Courts the tea industry will once again prosper.

The government would do its best to improve the other social services like transport, education and health.

Binaisa clarified that the name Kabarole was more suitable than Fort Portal because it was traditional. He therefore, urged the people to use it.

CSO: 4420

REFUGEES IN SUDAN MAY RETURN HOME

Paris AN-NABAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 7 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

Some 50,000 Ugandans who fled to Sudan after the fall of President Idi Amin are now free to return to their homes under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the official *Sudan News Agency* reported last week. The refugees included members of ex-President Amin's security forces and their presence in Sudan led to tension between the two countries; the Ugandan government feared the soldiers would use Sudan as a base for attacks across the border. In addition the refugees also constituted a heavy burden on Sudan's already-strained economy.

The announcement that the refugees could leave Sudan came after a week-long visit to Sudan by Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi, who had talks in the southern Sudanese city of Juba with Joseph Lago, the President of the Southern Region's High Executive Council. A joint communiqué published after their meeting said they had also promised to restore friendly relations between the two countries and pledged cooperation to maintain peace and security along their common frontier. Radio Uganda later quoted Mr Alimadi as saying that the Sudanese Embassy in Kampala would be reopened within a week. He said he had apologised to the Sudanese for damage and looting of the building and that Uganda intended to reopen its embassy in Khartoum soon.

CSO: 4420

CHIEFS ALLEGED TO HAVE EMBEZZLED 650,000 SHILLINGS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakholi, Mbale]

[Text] Corrupt chiefs and local administration cashiers in Mbale District have embezzled public funds totalling 653,912/50.

This was revealed by the district treasurer, Mr J.B. Muiri when presenting his report to a meeting of the newly appointed district financial committee.

He said most of the funds misappropriated were this year's tax and other revenue collections.

The disclosure sparked off heated discussion. The members noted with concern the inefficiency of the district's treasury and the failure by county chiefs to follow financial regulations on public funds.

The meeting was told several chiefs had been arrested, and are aiding police in investigations of the alleged misappropriation.

"Some are on suspension pending police inquiry into their duties and past records."

Among the suspects is a pensioner who was reinstated as a chief by the then minister of provincial administration in the ousted dictator Idi Amin's regime.

It is claimed the chief had been getting both the salary and the pension from the district administration and had embezzled tax collections for his sub-county.

But members of the committee resolved that as a remedy to further loss of funds the district treasury should carry out regular physical checks at all sub county headquarters and ensure that the revenue collected is banked.

Meanwhile many cases of embezzlement have been reported in Buwabwala sub-county, south Mbale. A district councillor representing the area, Mr Perez Musamali said two chiefs had used tricks to cheat the government and were arrested on Wednesday in connection with the alleged offences.

One of the chiefs is claimed to have received 500/- from a tax payer, the amount he was assessed but he issued a ticket of 250/-.

The payer happened to be a "nyumba kumi" leader who in turn arrested the chief and handed him over to the authorities. Investigations are still continuing.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**BICYCLES FOR TRANSPORT PROBLEM**--The government has placed an order for 3,000,000 bicycles to ease transport problem of the common man. This was revealed yesterday by the secretary of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr Omwony Ojwok when he was answering questions from the ten house cell leaders and elders of Nagongera sub-county in Tororo District. Omwony Ojwok disclosed that negotiations were underway to establish bicycles assembling plant in Uganda under an agreement to be signed with the Indian government. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Dec 79 p 1]

**SCHOOL LEAVERS' TRAINING PROJECT**--A school leavers project estimated to cost 180,000/- is to be established at Luteete in Luwero District, the Project Director, Mr Fredrick Senkima-Mbaalu said yesterday. The district was marking the International Year of the Child at Luteete Health Training Project. The youth project is expected to take off the ground as soon as an initial sum of 50,000/- is obtained. It will offer practical training in agriculture, animal husbandry, building, carpentry, cookery and domestic first aid. [Sam Serwanga] [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Dec 79 p 3]

**SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES**--The minister of culture, community development and rehabilitation, Mr Dan Wadada Nabudere has distributed relief supplies to the people displaced by tribal conflicts between the people of Kapchorwa and Mbale District. The refugees now living in Buyaga and Muyembe in Mbale district were given blankets and 100 bags of maize flour. The conflict was escalated by Amin's thugs who ran away from the battlefield and are now hiding in Kapchorwa. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Dec 79 p 3]

**COMPLAINTS ON DISTRIBUTION RACKETS**--Residents of Katwe have again attacked the system of distributing essential commodities. "We will reveal all before an official inquiry, if the government sets up one," they said. President Godfrey Binaisa on Wednesday received a 15-man delegation from Katwe at State House Entebbe. The delegation raised this issue. "The distribution is being run by rackets," one man who declined to be named said yesterday. Mr Joseph Salongo Kyeyune, who led the State House delegation said: "Milk was scarce in Katwe before his delegation met the president. "But today, a milk truck has gone round the shops in Katwe, supplying each with

milk. And the people were able to buy all the milk they wanted to take to their homes." Said Kyeyune: "Bars and night-clubs have no beer but 'bitanda beer' is always available. We see soda trucks coming, yet no sodas are to be found in the shops. And when you find milk from the Dairy Corporation, it always sells at 25/- instead of 2/50 per half litre packet. Most of the people I talked to wanted a probe on the Dairy Corporation, the Uganda Tobacco Corporation, Nytil and Lake Victoria Bottling Company. [Mukyusa Jengo] [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]

LOAN COMPANIES--While most businesses became stagnant during Amin's eight years of terror, savings and credit societies mobilised over 60m/- in savings and gave out loans to the tune of 90m/-. This was disclosed by Mr Araali Babigayisa of the Uganda Cooperative Savings and Credit Union Limited. He was addressing the 10th annual general meeting of Kisubi Printers' Savings and Credit Society Limited. If it were not for the savings and credit societies, salary earners--the group which was hardest hit by Amin's economic mismanagement--would not have been able to pull themselves out of the economic rut. During the year which ended on June 30, 1979, the society which has a membership of 88, made a net surplus of 4,918/45. The members saved 95,316/75 and received loans 126,310/-. [Willy Mukasa] [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]

POLICE FACE ROBBERY CHARGES--Two police constables of Nsambya police barracks, one UNLA soldier of Mubende barracks and one civilian were yesterday remanded in custody until December 27 on robbery charges involving 15,000/- and 300 packets of cigarettes, the property of Yasin Bakalubo. Angabo (24), Nambi Mundha (26), Mustafa Agaba (29), and John Tumbo of Kibuli village, Kampala appeared before a Kampala chief magistrate, Mr James Okuku. Mr N. Kibuka prosecuting alleged that the four accused with others still at large committed the robbery on December 12 and threatened to use a deadly weapon against the complainant. They face high court trial after police investigations are completed. Seven men of various villages around Kampala also appeared in the same court on charges of robbery with violence involving 3840/- and household property valued at 50,000/-. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]

ILLEGAL ARMS--Illegal holders of arms and ammunition in Kapchorwa District were directed to surrender them within one week. The director of operations in the Uganda Police, Mr Phillip Obate gave the order last Sunday. Addressing a rally at Kapchorwa District border town of Bukwe, Obate said the government was concerned over the big number of arms and ammunition acquired illegally during the liberation war. "If this directive is not complied with the government will wage war against the holders of these weapons and culprits will be dealt with firmly. "The weapons can be surrendered at the nearest police station or government authorities and nobody will be charged. Guns acquired illegally and used by thugs to terrorise innocent people in this and other districts. Certain elements within the district are using the arms in collaboration with the Suk, Turkana and Karamojong raiders and they are frustrating government efforts to improve



the security situation in this area". Meanwhile, all firearms certificates are due for renewal with effect from January 1 next year. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Dec 79 p 3]

HEALTH COMMITTEES--The government is to introduce hospital and health centre committees throughout the country as channels of communication through which the people can alert the government on their health problems, the deputy minister of health, Dr Ruhakana Rugunda has said. This concept is intended to guard one of the people's fundamental rights and will involve the people in the delivery of health services and also generate good public relations between the staff of the hospitals and the public", he said. Rugunda who was addressing the staff of Kapchorwa Hospital explained that the UNLF government was to embark on the democratization of the health services to ensure smooth running. Members of the committees will include representatives of the ten house cells, UNLF and respected people with bias in health affairs. Clear guidelines on the formation of the committees will be issued soon by the ministry. Rugunda observed that there was an urgent need to educate the masses to minimise diseases by improving their environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. He emphasised the importance of primary health care and said every Ugandan was entitled to basic health services. Kapchorwa hospital has operated only with four nurses and one medical assistant since the liberation war ended. But Rugunda announced the arrival of Dr Imoko as new medical superintendent and district medical officer. More staff would be posted to the hospital, soon he promised. The ministry in conjunction with UNICEF will embark on a nationwide measles immunisation programme. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Dec 79 p 3]

NORWAY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Norway is to construct a hospital in Mbarara worth 8m/- and complete it by next March, the new Norwegian ambassador, Mr R. K. Andresen, told President Godfrey Binaisa at State House, Entebbe, yesterday. Andresen was presenting his credentials to Binaisa. He conveyed King Olev's greetings to the Ugandan leader. "Preparations are underway to start detailed negotiations between the two states", the envoy said. Binaisa asked Norway for more assistance. Norway contributed generously to the establishment of the forestry department at Makerere University, he observed. Mbarara is one of the two towns in southern Uganda--the other is Masaka--which was badly damaged during the war of liberation towards the end of last year. Picture right shows the president and Andresen toasting to the good relations between the two countries. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Dec 79 p 8]

RAILWAY SYSTEM TO OPERATE--Nairobi. Uganda's railway system will be operating fully in a few days, easing pressure on road transport, Uganda radio reported. Power and Communications Minister Akena Pojok said steps were also being taken to ensure that people permitted to buy new road vehicles charged fair prices for transporting goods and people, the radio, monitored here said. Mr. Pojok was also quoted as defending last week's budget which increased petrol prices and imposed a new income tax levy on vehicle operators and their drivers. A committee of Uganda's National Consultative



Council (NCC), the country's interim parliament, has recommended acceptance of the increased petrol charges, but it opposes the new tax imposed on drivers of commercial vehicles, Radio Uganda said.--Reuter [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Dec 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

## KAUNDA ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY, DECLARES WAR ON POVERTY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jan 80 pp 4, 5

[Text]

**MR SPEAKER,  
HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE,**

It is my privilege and honour once again to address you on the occasion of the opening of the Second Session of the Fourth National Assembly. Such ceremonial occasions have now become part of our democratic life. They are part of the democratic tradition we are moulding into an invaluable national heritage. This is a measure of our success.

This tradition has not come about by accident. It is a testimony of the dedication of the Zambian people to the values of participatory democracy. It is the result of conscious organisation and hard work on the part of each and every Zambian to make our political system work. Parliament is an important part of that system. It is for this reason that as we start the new decade, we should consciously reflect on the decade that has just passed with the end of the year 1979.

The Seventies were very eventful. They marked a decade characterised by traumatic changes in many countries. Peace was threatened everywhere in Africa, Middle East, Asia, the Americas and Europe. Regional conflicts undermined the peace process in every part of the world. Super power rivalry dominated and still dominates world politics. As I said during the opening of the Commonwealth Summit in August, last year while there was no world war, there were serious wars which affected millions of populations in practically all regions of the world. Significant events, like the removal of a number of dictators and fascists in Africa and elsewhere brought some relief to the oppressed masses.

A number of very significant events took place in Zambia including the Commonwealth Summit held in Lusaka to which we played host. A number of Heads of State from all parts of the world also visited Zambia. Similarly, I paid visits to attend Conferences in Havana and Rome. I took the opportunity to visit Latin America, the Caribbean as well as some other countries including Britain, Italy and Iraq.

Co-operation between Zambia and neighbouring countries grew in scope, intensity and magnitude. Frontline States have virtually become an institution during this period, thereby laying a foundation stone for the future transcontinental belt of countries which must form an important economic power bloc. Such a powerful economic bloc will guarantee peace and stability in the entire region. We have already taken measures to guarantee the attainment of this goal. We have strengthened the spirit of good neighbourliness. We have Joint Permanent Commissions with almost all our independent neighbours with the task of co-ordinating economic and technical co-operation and trade. Above all, we have greatly strengthened political co-operation at Party level. This is part of the strategy for building a strong transcontinental economic power bloc based on self-reliance. In future, while maintaining our strong spirit of internationalism and solidarity with the under privileged and the oppressed, the cornerstone of Zambia's foreign policy will be to make the new transcontinental belt a viable reality, vibrant and powerful.

The crisis in Southern Africa has been the most important single factor affecting Zambia since Independence and especially in the last decade. The early Seventies witnessed the intensification of the armed struggle, the closing of the Zambia-Rhodesia border with all the consequences to the Zambian economy. But as the Seventies advanced, so did the liberation struggle in Mozambique and Angola advance, resulting in the victory of the liberation forces and in the independence of Angola and Mozambique. This epoch-making and historic triumph of our allies brought peace to Zambia's eastern and western borders. A new era was opened—an era in which conflict was replaced with friendship and co-operation between Zambia and the new sister Republics. Zambia's relations with Angola and Mozambique are excellent.

Now the focus is on Zimbabwe where since the beginning of the Seventies, the war of liberation was intensified with the increasing fire-power of the Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front's victories clearly demonstrated to the enemy that the war could not end in their victory. Hence after sabotaging a number of initiatives including the Anglo-American initiative which started in 1977, the enemy was forced to the negotiation table at Lancaster House in London. The conclusion of the Zimbabwe Independence Talks which ended successfully with the closing of the last decade was a product of successful armed struggle and a clear victory for the Patriotic Front. We hail them for their patience, for their readiness to make immense sacrifices and for their victory in the battlefield. For without their resolute determination to wage the liberation war to a victorious end, Smith would still be in power today with the support of Pretoria. South Africa would still be pursuing her expansionist policy beyond the Zambesi.

Today the new decade has ushered Zimbabwe into a new era. South Africa is slowly being beaten back into the laager.

The Zambian people have made a great contribution to the historic victories of the people of Zimbabwe. The rebellion has been crushed by the resolute determination of the Patriotic Forces. Preparations for free and fair elections are now under way. The task of the Zambian people has been to assist the freedom fighters remove a rebellious and fascist regime. That is gone. Our task was to help create conditions in which the people of Zimbabwe could hold elections under a true democratic constitution based on majority rule, under conditions which are genuine, free and fair. We have paid dearly in resources, in human life and property to help bring about the current situation in Zimbabwe. I believe the

Zambian people have accomplished their mission. Now, on the threshold of Zimbabwe's independence, we declare that the rest of the job is for the people of Zimbabwe themselves. It has never been our policy to choose leaders for other countries, it is not our policy now and will not be in future. Whatever Government the people of Zimbabwe choose, and the consequences that follow afterwards will be the result of their judgment, their choice and, therefore, their business. Africa, of course, wants peace and an Independent Zimbabwe. We earnestly appeal to the people of Zimbabwe to

understand that disunity will strengthen the enemy—fascism and racism. Unity will consolidate the victory of the masses and justify the sacrifice thousands of Zimbabwean patriots have made in the name of human dignity and freedom. The enemy will only triumph in the disunity of patriotic Zimbabweans. Africa wants an independent strong and prosperous Zimbabwe. We hope Zimbabweans can give Africa honour and pride in their historic triumph.

At this juncture, let me warn that the enemies of peace abound and are determined to sabotage the election process leading to independence in Zimbabwe. The British policy being pursued at present in Rhodesia cannot lead to free and fair elections. A catalogue of events since the ceasefire was declared reveals the existence of a very dangerous situation.

- The South African military presence in Rhodesia has been officially confirmed by the British authorities. The South African Army which came into Rhodesia illegally, as a mercenary force, now remains on Rhodesian soil as a regular army under the authority of the British Governor to act against the people of Zimbabwe.
- Only a few days after the Patriotic Front forces have, in good faith, withdrawn from their operational areas and moved to their designated Assembly Points, the British Governor has deployed the Rhodesian army to intimidate the masses instead of maintaining the ceasefire in accordance with the Lancaster House Agreement.
- The Patriotic Front leaders have been barred from returning to Zimbabwe in time to launch their election campaign on excuses which we find most objectionable.
- Mercenaries, who play a key role in the Rhodesian army and who should be on their way out, are, therefore, also being deployed against the people.

—The British policy is clearly partisan in support of one Party. Rhodesian employers in industry and farmers are deliberately being misused as part of the election machinery to prejudice the interests of the Patriotic Front and Zimbabwe as a whole.

These are only a few of the grave indications that an unhealthy situation is being created. In the next few weeks, I fear that the British Governor will find it extremely difficult to maintain security in Rhodesia.

During the Lusaka Summit, and at Lancaster House Talks, Frontline States and the Patriotic Front called for a United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Zimbabwe. We knew that the security situation would demand a large Peace-keeping Force. The British Government refused. We called for an adequate Commonwealth Force as an alternative. This was also rejected by the British Government. The British chose a small and ineffective Monitoring Force.

We warned about widespread election violence which could force the Governor to call on the rebel Rhodesian forces. We said such action must be avoided as it would be prejudicial to the establishment of conditions for free and fair elections. Our advice was ignored. Now the British Governor is using South African and Rhodesian forces as a Peace-keeping Force. These forces are not impartial. They are against the Patriotic Front and the people of Zimbabwe. They are committed to fight the Patriotic Front whether in the battle-field or to influence election results by intimidating the population. We warn that if the Governor continues with the present policy, the situation will get out of control in the next few weeks. If that happens, the responsibility is entirely that of the British Government.

Ever since the Lancaster House Talks opened, deceit is the most consistent phenomenon underlying the British strategy and policy. Since the end of the Conference in London last month, we have witnessed the process of deliberate erosion of the spirit and letter of the Lancaster House Agreement. The British Governor is pursuing a policy of abrogating that Agreement step by step. The British Government seem to be determined to implement the so-called second option designed to exclude the Patriotic Front from participating in the elections. Yet only the Patriotic Front has shown total and unwavering commitment to free and fair elections. They remain committed to the Lancaster House Agreement.

Let me warn the British Government against these growing dangers. We call for the immediate withdrawal of all the South African troops from Rhodesia. I have heard that South African troops are needed to guard the railway and Beit Bridge linking South Africa with Rhodesia and for some reason Zambia is mentioned. Such linkage is malicious and unacceptable to say the least. In any case, how can South Africans be better than the United Nations troops? How can South Africans be better than Commonwealth troops? There are no Frontline monitoring troops in Rhodesia because the British claimed that we were committed. Even Nigerian troops were rejected for the same reason. Yet South African racist forces which were committed in Rhodesia to fight the Patriotic Front and people are now being turned into a regular army operating under British authority. This is a policy of deceit which cannot create conditions for free and fair elections. If the security situation is deteriorating, let us have a United Nations Peace-keeping Force or a Commonwealth Peace-keeping Force.

We want free and fair elections. We want the British Government to be impartial and be seen to be impartial. A policy of deceit is a recipe for disaster.

Against the background of British policy which is anti-Patriotic Front and which prepares the ground for South African direct military intervention in the event of the Patriotic Front victory, the only weapon the people of Zimbabwe have is their unity. No force, however strong, can defeat the people of Zimbabwe if they unite behind the Patriotic Front. No force however strong can defeat the Patriotic Front if they are united. Unity is the best guarantee to victory and stability. The people of Zimbabwe must understand that the British Government are not working for ZANU; they are not working for ZAPU; they are not working for the Patriotic Front. The Lancaster House negotiations and the events after the Lancaster House Agreement provide very clear and irrefutable evidence that the British Government are working against the Patriotic Front and their supporters. The people of Zimbabwe must not be under any illusion. They must not be intimidated by the great force of weapons and slush funds now ranged against them and their leadership. Let them have confidence in themselves and rely on their unity. A free and genuinely secret ballot gives them the opportunity to knock out the enemy and lead the country to genuine independence under a Government which is not an ally of the oppressor.

We have unequivocally declared that Zambia will support the outcome of a genuine free and fair election in Zimbabwe. We mean it. But so must South Africa. So must people like General Walls who have been responsible for unprecedented massacres of Zimbabweans. Any intervention by South Africa in Zimbabwe must be regarded as a threat to international peace and security. The British must also take action against those who threaten civil war in Zimbabwe. For, what the people of Zimbabwe need is not threats of more massacres by warmongers, but prayers and helpful co-operation to bring about genuine peace and freedom and justice.

The focus is also on Namibia where the process towards independence is so far encouraging. In 1978 the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Namibia had been accepted in principle by SWAPO and Africa subject to satisfactory clarifications which were later made. South Africa put spanners into the wheels of the independence programme. The Western Contact Group has since continued contacts with Pretoria, and with SWAPO. The result was the Geneva Conference in December last year. Today, the ball is entirely in South Africa's court. Frontline States have made decisive moves to facilitate the negotiations including the proposal on a demilitarised zone between Zambia and Angola on one hand and Namibia still controlled by South Africa on the other. All this is in order to allay South Africa's so-called concerns which are mere excuses for delay and for the consolidation of the puppet elements within Namibia. South Africa must not be allowed to sabotage the democratic and independence process to which we have committed ourselves. SWAPO has made all the necessary and positive moves. Frontline States have equally made all the necessary moves. Let South Africa now make the final move in the interests of peace and stability in Namibia. Namibia's independence is overdue, and 1980 must not pass without this being achieved.

The security problems of the Seventies, brought about by Liberation Wars, have been acute and very hard for the Zambian people to bear. They brought untold hardships to families. They brought tremendous hardships to the nation as a whole. The burden of defending the country was very heavy in terms of manpower, resources and time. These were wars we supported in order that other fellowmen may be free. Our commitment has few parallels in history.

In the name of the Party and in my own name, I pay tribute to this House. I pay tribute to all my countrymen wherever and wherever they may be. I pay tribute to those non-Zambians who have stood by us during this particularly trying period. Indeed 1978 and 1979 were the darkest hour before dawn which I had forecast some years ago. Without the resolve of the people of this country, without your understanding of what we stood for and your firm commitment to unity, our resilience and, therefore, our resistance would have been broken. Our nation would have been undermined, our independence destroyed.

We are architects of Zambia's independence. In the last decade, we have worked for and defended our achievements with every means at our disposal and we have succeeded. Now this nation stands at a historic watershed. After helping other countries attain freedom and independence, the major thrust of all our national efforts must be on the economy. We must make Zambia economically strong and powerful. Let us declare war on poverty and related enemies. Let us be united in the fight with every means at our disposal. Let us declare hatred for poverty, its off-shoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, corruption, crime and exploitation of man by man. Let us fight together as we fought fascism in the last two decades. To fight fascism, we needed considerable and disciplined manpower but to fight poverty and its off-shoots, we need all the people of Zambia to participate. I, therefore, count on individual performance in winning victory against suffering and all the hardships that face individuals and families in our nation. The Party has done so much in mass mobilisation for defence against our external enemies, spies, saboteurs and their collaborators. The Party has done much to keep the nation united and to guarantee peace and stability while facing fascist regimes. Now the same Party, UNIP, must mobilise and lead the masses to fight poverty in the real sense of the term. This is the challenge of the next decade into which Zambia has been ushered. With peace guaranteed all round us, there can be no reason for our failure to make Zambians prosperous and to make the nation powerful.

Such peace around us is not peace to be gazed upon. It is peace to be exploited—exploited for development.

All that can be said about our new emphasis on the economy has been said before now. There is now no time for words: there is only time for action.

The first action this year, action that this Parliament must be fully aware of, understand and defend, is that the discipline, self-denial and belt-tightening which we instituted in 1978 will still continue.

- We will continue to curb unproductive spending, unnecessary expansion of the money supply through inordinate borrowing from the Bank of Zambia.
- We will continue to enforce credit ceilings for commercial bank lending where and when necessary.
- We will continue to reduce the level of subsidies to organisations and consumers.
- We will continue even more dramatically to improve efficiency in economic management and to raise productivity of the parastatal and private sectors.
- We will pursue with even greater vigour a more realistic policy on prices, consistent with our determination to achieve higher growth and productivity in the economy.
- We will continue to take even more serious steps to cut back on the Government expenditure.
- We will continue to fight, in the same determined way, all forms of corruption.

We are determined to develop with our own resources. These resources must be applied to the most productive ends, ends that result in greater efficiency, more jobs and a better future for all. I am not against a good life for all. That is our goal. But that life must not be at the expense of schools for our children, medicines for the people, security for us all.

We will not only continue with reducing subsidies: we will also continue with restoring viable and realistic prices for commodities produced in the country. In the past we used revenue earned from favourable copper prices to subsidise such commodities as mealie meal, beef, fertiliser, sugar and many others. The situation as we all know has changed. We are now forced to charge economic prices because we are now no longer able to subsidise. We have worked out a system which will enable us to charge economic prices which will avert losses and unemployment. It is important for us all to realise that those companies which have made losses only because of unrealistic prices, are our companies and therefore their losses are our losses. We have, in consequence, not received any tax revenue from them.

We have, in short, been subsidising the consumers through this loss of revenue. Much more than direct subsidies, the subsidisation of consumption through losses poses the real threat to our economy today. Is it right that a kilo of bread in Zambia should be cheaper than a kilo of wheat lying in the ports of Australia from where National Milling obtains the wheat for our bread? Is it indeed right that the price of bread in Zambia should continue to be one of the lowest in the world and yet we produce wheat only to last ten days?

This nation must continue to address itself to the real issues and, in doing so, we must continuously take stock of the instruments at our command. Today and as I speak, about 80 per cent of the economy is parastatal. The parastatal sector, however, accounts for only 20 per cent of Government company tax revenue. This shows clearly that some of our parastatals are not being run properly. Time has come for these kinds of parastatals to realise that the Government is sealing up its coffers.

From now on, therefore, there will be no more milk coming from the Party and Government just to keep them in employment. If parastatals cannot borrow from the banks because their balance sheets are weak, the following must be done:

- (a) ZIMCO will order a scientific analysis of their entire operations to discover the reason or reasons for such weaknesses;
- (b) After that, ZIMCO will prescribe the cure or cures which will equally be systematically based;
- (c) If that does not help, ZIMCO will decide whether such an enterprise should not in fact be closed down completely;
- (d) In such an eventuality, Government will not find alternative employment for both management and workers in any such enterprise. All those employed, whether as workers or as managers, must know they carry heavy responsibility both to themselves and to the rest of the Zambian society. They must be, nay, they are accountable to it.

I want the boards of our parastatals to take serious note of this statement. For too long now these boards have complained that they have no powers, that they are being interfered with by politicians. Exactly a year ago, I issued a circular to ZIMCO underlining the powers of the boards as provided for under the various Acts of Parliament. Since then, I have followed closely the performance of the ZIMCO group. I can tell you which companies are doing well and which are not doing well.



In this year, in this decade, let these boards take their task seriously. Let them realise that the companies they govern are a source of national power denied to the people of Zambia by their failure. Leaders of industry in Zambia have been given a lot of power. If power is not used properly, or not even used at all, what is the use of power? Those entrusted with the management of our business interests must discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. Continued tenure of office must be dependent on results. When these results are miserable and the culprit is obvious, it is not business to take no action.

The going for the incompetent manager and inept board is going to be hard. Not only will there be no loans or grants coming from Government, there will also be no more monopoly status for parastatals. In 1978, I declared against monopolies. There are a few statutory boards with the sole right to trade in certain commodities. Outside these statutory boards there are no organisations which enjoy this status. There is certainly none in ZIMCO. Monopolies are usually a recipe for inefficiency, high prices and even dishonesty. That is why we must continue with our programme of doing away with monopolies unless this is in some sensitive area of our endeavour.

However, since reorganisation at ZIMCO last year, the situation is changing for the better. But clearly in order to improve the productive efficiency of this major group of companies which are the real key to the economic growth, more effort and resources must be devoted to training and acquisition of new technology than ever before. ZIMCO must consolidate the improvement in its performance which has become evident in the last nine months. The parastatal sector, that is ZIMCO and all the other parastatals, is by far the most strategic and decisive instrument in Zambia's development.

Last year when I addressed the Zambia Trade Fair business luncheon on 14th December, I made clear the position of the Party and Government on the role of the private sector in our economy. Talking about capitalism I stated as follows. I want to repeat and re-emphasise what I said then because it is important that there should be no ambiguity in this matter. I quote:

First, I want you to know that I am not going to stop denouncing Exploitative International Capital because it is this which is at the root of all the problems the world faces today ranging from the massacres of innocent people by the Smith regime here in Southern Africa to the deprivations of the boat people in Vietnam.

Has it never occurred to you that Exploitative International Capital was responsible for the obnoxious Slave Trade and all the terrible things that traffic in human material did to the entire human race, including the seller, buyer and indeed the bought?

What else except Exploitative International Capital could have built empires and colonies leading to yet another form of exploitation of Man by Man?

I went on: 'I get amused by the chorus of protest among Zambian businessmen which my strictures on international capitalism invariably draw. It is like a headmaster saying to his school, "I do not like dirty boys in the school", and a pupil replying, "You are talking about me. Yes, I know I am dirty and if you want you can dismiss me. Yes, I know you. You hate me."'

We accept you, ladies and gentlemen. What we do not accept is Exploitative International Capital. The emphasis is on "exploitative" because clean capital is welcome and is indeed essential to our development. To the best of my knowledge none of you is doing the things I have just referred to. If you were, we would long have told you to leave us in peace. On the contrary, we want you to succeed, to grow and create more opportunities for our people. Above all, we want your tax money to develop the country. If there is one resolution which you must make in the new year, it is to expand in spite of the problems. So you can see that when I talk of Exploitative International Capital, you do not even come into my mind.'

The private sector is not an island unto itself: it is part of us, working on the same resources and helping develop the same people.

The third instrument is the Government machinery. My comments about the accountability of parastatal managements and boards also apply to the Ministries. No business, however competent, can continue to function if the Government administration is inefficient and indecisive. Ministers and Permanent Secretaries have powers under their various portfolios to make decisions. They must make decisions. Order in our participatory democracy can only be maintained by all those holding positions of power performing their duties and being accountable for their actions. However much a Minister, Permanent Secretary, or Chairman of a Commission may consult with others, the ultimate responsibility for a decision that is legally only his to make, will always rest with him.

Consultation is part of our democratic process: we must encourage it. But continuous and unnecessary consultations can lead to bureaucratic inefficiency and indecision which is a fatal cancer.

The new economic thrust is a challenge to each and every member of the public service. I demand not only loyalty but discipline and hard work. Unless there is improved efficiency in Government administration, business cannot thrive and the people cannot enjoy improved conditions.

In 1978 I said that certain Acts of Parliament concerning the economy needed to be re-examined to ensure that they were not a bottleneck in development. In particular, I singled out the Industrial Development Act and the Lands (Conversion of Title) Act, 1975. I specifically mentioned the Industrial Development Act because its provisions are not specific enough to give the potential investor a clear indication of what he can expect. Also, this Act deals only with the industrial sector. At a time when we are pushing for agricultural development, this is a serious omission. It is my hope that this Parliament will concern itself fully with measures to attract investment both local and foreign. We should be under no illusion about the need for investment and growth. Our ability as a socialist Government, to achieve the noble goals of our society require investment in all fields of economic activity. The very jobs that all our people must have, require investment. Unemployment is not compatible with Humanism. So it is a contradiction to advocate Humanism and yet condemn the growth of economic opportunities for all people in our economy. This, however, is not to say we accept any form of investment. Whatever offers we receive will be

carefully examined in accordance with our socialist measurements as by law established.

It is important for me to stress that with the main thrust of the Party's policy from now on being economic, the enactment of enlightened economic legislation based on Socialist Reconstruction must also be the main thrust of the business of this House. I ask the House to make it its special duty to inform itself about our economy. The power to make laws about Socialist development to build Humanism compels understanding of the economy.

Mr Speaker, Members of this House can play a most decisive role in ensuring socialist development. This is especially so in our rural areas where opportunities abound but the means and direction are not always there. Your role, Honourable Members, is not merely to turn up for Parliamentary Sessions. This is only the tail end of your functions. It is part and parcel of your job to concern yourselves with, and to get involved in, the economic progress of your electorate. Recently the Party and its Government launched the Lima Programme. I have been most heartened by the few reports that have reached me of the involvement of some members of this House with the people in this programme. Can I hope that more and more of you will identify yourselves with projects like this one! For what good is it to you or to your constituents to preside over an electorate of poverty! I urge you to identify yourselves with the people's quest for progress. I urge you to be the effective promoter of their interests.

The people want development. They

want schools for their children. They want land. They want security. They did not join in the fight for independence so that they can be enslaved by poverty.

What are you doing to assure them of their future? If you are doing nothing, then resign and let the people choose someone else to represent them. You are not in the business of politics for its power. You only need and deserve that power if you use it for the improvement of all the people. Parliament under the leadership of the Party is therefore yet another instrument for development.

The Five-Year Plan which we have just launched is going to require all of us in Zambia to work together. That Plan gives us a framework for combating poverty over the next five years. We will clearly not have all the resources that we need to carry it out. But we shall determine now to



use whatever resources we shall have to the maximum benefit of the nation. I know that we shall succeed because we have succeeded before in co-operation under the most difficult circumstances. We succeeded to wrest power from the colonial regime. We have just succeeded, after fifteen years of struggle and ever loss of human life and property, to still the mammon of oppression in Rhodesia. The day for Namibia and thereafter South Africa respectively cannot be too far off.

Now the enemy ranged against us is Poverty, with all of its off-shoots of Hunger, Ignorance, Disease, Corruption, Crime, and above all, Exploitation of Man by Man. The nation summons us all to a new battle. In that new battle there shall be time, honour, pride of place only for those peasants, workers, leaders, farmers, businessmen, professionals and intellectuals who labour to protect, further and defend our progress.

The time for doubt, for frustration, for division about our goals, may have been. But now is the time for unity. Unity not in diversity but unity in unity itself. We have set all our hands, black hands, white hands, brown hands, yellow hands, to the plough. Each of these hands has a role to play in our progress. Let us learn to rejoice in each other's success because success is a palace built with many hands and many bricks.

In unity, peace and security this nation can thrive. As a nation we will succeed through our sweat and toil and in the end we shall live to enjoy the sweetness of a prosperous and secure life for all.

In this spirit, I declare this Second Session of the Fourth National Assembly open and pray to the Almighty God for creative and productive deliberations.

Thank you.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF BRITISH OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LORD Carrington should let the Americans worry about the crisis in Afghanistan; he should devote his full attention and energies to the impending crisis in Southern Rhodesia, for which he and Mrs Thatcher are solely responsible.

It is now clear that the British connived with Muzorewa and the South African war-monger Pieter "Weapons" Botha to rape Zimbabwe even before the Lancaster House talks got under way.

Christopher Soames, deluding himself into believing that he has a Churchillian panache of solving problems, is blithely telling the world that there is nothing wrong with South African troops being in Rhodesia.

This is a flagrant breach of the Lancaster House accords; He is not affording the Patriotic Front forces equal status with the Muzorewa's "Pfumo Revanhu" (spear of the world) — another violation of the accords.

Mrs Thatcher performed that heroic about-face in Lusaka but she must remember that her Commonwealth colleagues, who decided to give her the benefit of the doubt, are not as naive as Muzorewa.

All the congratulations showered on her for achieving results where her male predecessors had failed will turn into vitriol unless she can reverse the dangerous course of events now unfolding in Rhodesia.

The first step should be to stop Peter Carrington from being the United States' unofficial delivery boy; having got him back to London (and to his senses), she should then order him to recall his friend Christopher from Salisbury.

If she is in on their shady deal with Botha and Muzorewa, then all we can say is that she is putting the future of the Commonwealth in jeopardy.

Not only that; she is creating Britain's very own Vietnam in southern Africa. The Patriotic Front, with the aid of the Frontline states and the progressive world, brought Muzorewa and Smith to their knees.

They can do it again. Even with the massive support of the Boers, they can still repeat their triumph over racism and reaction. The people of Zimbabwe support the Patriotic Front.

That is why a resumption of the struggle would make what has passed look like a picnic as far as all the white people of southern Africa are concerned.

CSO: 4420

## REGIONAL PARTY OFFICIALS RESHUFFLED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] **A FREEDOM House spokesman yesterday announced appointments and transfers of regional Party officials.**

According to the spokesman, Mr Dominic Malusa has been appointed acting regional secretary for Lusaka Urban, while Mr William Banda will act as youth and publicity regional secretary for the same area.

Mr B. D. Mtembo has been appointed regional secretary for Kabwe Rural, while Mr Derick Chongo is to act as Mwenze regional secretary and Mr Jonathan Mwibu will act as regional youth and publicity secretary for the area.

Mr Obed Chengo is to act as regional secretary for Kawambwa, while Mrs Nessie Namwaako is to be regional secretary for Namwala.

Mrs Benita Maseka becomes regional women's secretary for Kaoma while Mr Saul Mayasikachoma is regional youth and publicity secretary for Kalomo.

Mr Canice Somakumba has been appointed regional youth and publicity secretary for Lukulu, and Mr F. N. Mumba was named regional youth and publicity secretary for Kitwe.

Mr Chiyumbu Miyanda is to act as regional secretary for Mumbwa and Mr Esheli Kasombe regional youth and publicity secretary for Samfya.

The following regional secretaries have been transferred:

Mr J. Mwenya moves from Kawambwa to Samfya, Mr J. Nyamwene from Namwala to Mazabuka, Mr K. Mukoboto from Kabwe Rural to Kabwe Urban, while Mrs Monica M. Bwalanda moves from Mumbwa to Serenje.

Mr P. Kabwenda the regional youth and publicity secretary for Choma goes to Monze while Mr Siatembo, regional youth and publicity in Choma moves to Mazabuka.

Two women regional secretaries have also been affected by the move. They are Mrs E. M. Chisenga who moves from Mkushi to Serenje and Mrs P. Shatubi from Mumbwa to Mkushi.

● Shouts of solidarity and verbal support for President Kaunda are meaningless if not followed by action. Kitwe acting regional secretary, Mr Benson Ilunga said yesterday.

Mr Ilunga was speaking at a brief ceremony in the governor's office where he received a cheque for K1,000 from the

Lions Club of Nkana for the reconstruction of bridges.

The cheque was presented by the project committee member Mr Nikhil Trivedi. He was accompanied by the district secretary for the Lions Club Mr Rusty Rudge and project chairman Dr Arum Patel.

Mr Ilunga said that he was impressed with Lions clubs contributions to the community.

"Your contribution is what we would term practical support. People can talk hills and mountains about supporting President Kaunda but if their talks are not followed by action, then what they say is meaningless. We want co-operation in practical terms," he said.

Mr Rudge told Mr Ilunga that the Lions Club of Nkana would hand over a house to the Kitwe nutrition group. The club he said, was happy to help the community.

And Campton Engineering Company presented a K500 cheque to the *Times of Zambia* and workers at Mwekera (beekeeping division) donated K3.87n.

## PARLIAMENTARY RULES, COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] ALL members of Parliament, except the mover of the motion, will have their speeches on the motion of thanks to President Kaunda's address to Parliament timed.

Speaker of the National Assembly, **Mr Robinson Nabulyato**, said this in Parliament yesterday when he announced the composition of Parliament's sessional committees for this year.

Mr Nabulyato said that following amendments to Standing Order number 41 by the House's standing orders and the parliamentary procedure, customs and practice committees, contributions to the motion of thanks on the President's speech would be limited to 45 minutes.

This would enable more MPs to speak on the motion, he said, reminding them to be brief in their contributions in view of the limitation.

The Speaker said that the Standing Orders Committee would consist of himself as chairman, the Prime Minister, **Mr Daniel Lisulo**, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, **Mr Alexander Chikwanda**, Lands and Natural Resources Minister, **Mr Clement Mwananshiku**, Health Minister, **Mr Rajah Kunda**, Senior Chief, **Mr Nkomo-shya**, Minister of State for

Home Affairs, Minister of State for the National Planning Commission, **Mr Unia Mwila** and **Nalikwanda MP Mr Nawa**

**Ikachana**.

The Parliament Procedure, Customs and Practice Committee would consist of the Speaker (chairman), Mines Minister, **Mr Mufaya Mumbuna**, Minister of State for Youth and Sport, **Mrs Zeninah Ndhlovu**, **Mr Fredrick Wallinkonde** (Kasama), **Chief Munyumbwe** (Gwembe), **Chief**

**Mukumbi** (Solwezi West), **Mr Edward Muonga** (Mwansabombwe) and **David Lunda** (Mufulira).

The House Committee would include the Speaker (chairman), Public Works Minister, **Mr Haswell Mwale**, Minister of State for Tourism, **Mr Mulasikwanda Sanga**, **Mrs Alice Lloyd** (Kabwe), **Mr Leonard Singoyi** (Isoka), **Mr Benjamin Chipango** (Kabompo), **Mr Livinus Mukwe** (Senanga) and **Mr Fabiano Kaya** (Samfya South).

The Library Committee consists of the Speaker (chairman), Education and Culture Minister, **Professor Lameck**

**Goma**, Minister of State for Health, **Mr John Mwendela**, **Mr Webster Chipalo** (Luwingu East), **Mr Lawrence Pikiti** (Malole), **Reverend Ben Zulu** (Kapoche) and **Mr Edward Nyanga** (Mbabala).

The Absence of Members from Sitting Committee includes **Mr Chikwanda** who is

Chief Whip (chairman) Minister of State for Commerce and Industry **Mr Leonard Subulwa**, **Mr Whitson Banda** (Malambo), **Mr Albert Limbo** (Sinjembela), **Mr Palakasa Chlwaya** (Chililabombwe), **Mr Denny Kapandula** (Chingola), **Mr Wind Mazimba** (Mpu-lungu), **Mr Rex Natala** (Bwe-engwa).

## MP BANDA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 80 p 1

[Excerpt] A member of Parliament yesterday made a passionate appeal to the Party and its Government to remove bottlenecks impeding the country's economic recovery, saying unless this was done, the economy would not pick up.

"Political dummies," he said, were retarding progress, adding that the Investment Act in its present form had not attracted a lot of investors because it was not clear to them.

Munali MP, Mr Rupiah Banda, moving a motion of thanks on President Kaunda's address to Parliament last week charged: "Good decisions are not a matter of accident, they depend on the ability or capacity or quality of important leaders in the Government.

"Their ability must be reflected in the quality or soundness of their decisions. It follows that the choice of these leaders is a matter of great importance to the Party and its Government."

He stated that the nation would not expect any decisions if "dummies" were put in posts of decision-making.

"If we put demagogues there, we can expect a lot of noise but no progress. If we put fortune-seekers, we can expect them to spend all the public time amassing and accumulating wealth. If we put

opportunists and tribalists, we can expect confusion," Mr Banda said.

He added: "All these things do not contribute to progress and development, as the President wishes, and indeed the people of Zambia now anticipate in view of the new political realities."

Mr Banda who is a former Foreign Minister, told the House that in recent years the Party and its Government had often admitted that in a substantial number of cases the principle of seniority had been disregarded in making appointments in the civil service and political sectors.

Although at times appointments had been made on the criteria of the balancing of power, "this balancing should not be at the expense of experience," he said.

"Sometimes, this balancing act as the operation has come to be known, misses the point; by balancing a competent officer with an incompetent one, even where a competent one with whom to balance is available."

Criticising, accountability and responsibility among those entrusted with responsibility by the President, the MP said, good performance was not a miraculous

act, but was the result of good training "tempered with experience and sheer ability."

He said: "The choice of wrong officers in certain posts therefore is a reflection on the Party and its Government as to the seriousness with which they may intend to tackle problems in development to ensure full recovery of our economy."

He said from time to time it was necessary to inject new blood into the system even though the new officials may not had a lot of experience, but they had to have sound basic knowledge, qualifications and show potential to develop into competent leaders.

Mr Banda welcomed Dr Kaunda's desire to have monopolies reduced saying that in this manner inefficiencies, financial losses and heavy subsidies would not be protected.

He said: "Monopolies have proved inefficient, costly and cumbersome to the people of Zambia."

BANGLADESH PLEDGES AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] BANGLADESH will give aid to Zambia to relieve the country of the many sufferings resulting from her support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, Deputy Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Mr Safiuddin Abdul Bari, said yesterday.

Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport, Mr Bari said he was in the country to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two nations in all fields.

Mr Bari, who is on a four-day goodwill visit, said his country would assist Zambia not with words, but action.

"We are ready to co-operate with you because you are our brothers. Like Zambia, Bangladesh is a former British colony," he said.

Bangladesh, he added was vocal on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and fully supported the attainment of majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia.

Mr Bari said it was high time Asian and African countries developed solidarity among themselves and co-operate in any field of human endeavour.

Commonwealth countries could also co-operate and rally behind each other in every way possible, he added.

Bangladesh believed in the development of friendly relations, bilateral and international, and in non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

"We want peace and tranquillity," said Mr Bari, adding that he was also carrying good wishes from the people of Bangladesh to Zambians.

Later before he met Government officials led by Defence and Security Committee

Chairman, Mr Grey Zulu, Mr Bari said Bangladesh was grateful to President Kaunda, the Party and its Government and the people of Zambia for the contribution towards the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, Minister of State for Civil Service, Mr Basil Kabwe, and deputy secretary to the Cabinet, management, development and training, Mr Valerian Lavu and other officials from the Cabinet and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended the talks.

## DETAILS ON SATELLITE SURVEY OF WESTERN PROVINCE GIVEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

THE survey of Western Province by "the satellite imagery system" will cost over K1 million, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Clement Mwananshiku, said in Lusaka on Wednesday.

Mr Mwananshiku said the survey would begin next month when experts from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) arrive to finalise arrangements for mapping.

He said already the experts had been doing technical preparations for surveying, adding that the parts to be surveyed would mainly be areas of Western Province bordering Angola.

Mr Mwananshiku said in this first part of the survey, the exercise would be carried out jointly by the national land survey of Sweden and the Survey Department in his ministry.

The minister added that the rest of the province was expected to be surveyed by his ministry without the assistance of SIDA experts.

"In June-July, we hope to undertake photo-aerial survey of the province and this will signal the programme up to 1982 when the project is expected to end," he said.

Mr Mwananshiku said the aid for the project from SIDA was K1,156,000 of which K533,000 was allocated for 1979 and K623,000 this year.

The parts of the province to be surveyed by his ministry include Kaoma, Sesheke, Kalabo and Lukulu.

He said the Government was grateful to SIDA and the national land survey of Sweden for the financial and technical assistance and noted that SIDA had also assisted the Government in manpower development.

Mr Mwananshiku said a team of experts from SIDA came to assess the country's manpower requirements and after that presented a report to the Government last year.

"We are studying the report for action, but before the report is adopted, it has to be looked at by other bodies like the University of Zambia and the Ministry of Education and Culture through the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training," he said.

The experts recommended in their report that a school of survey be established at Unza.

Mr Mwananshiku said manpower training had financial implications and expressed hope that the Government would have consultations with interested bodies.



UNEMPLOYED YOUTH RATE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Arthur Simuchoba: "What Does Future Hold for Youth?"]

[Text]

THE creation of a Ministry of Youth and Sport at the beginning of last year was cheerfully received.

It was applauded in Parliament and outside the legislature it was generally seen as a step in the right direction. The enthusiasm was not without foundation.

Throughout Zambia's 15 years of independence, it has been constantly emphasised that the youth have a role in nation building.

More important, it is recognised by everybody that the youth are the nation of the future. Further, the past few years have seen a number of developments in the youth affairs.

There was the election of the still superficial Youth League executive and the institution of 20 months National Service for all Form Five school leavers.

A Youth Day is now observed in March and is preceded by a Youth Week during which youths engage in labour on various projects. Youth Day rallies have become the major platform for exhorting the youth to higher heights.

Despite this obvious ascent of youth affairs, a Government agency to deal specifically with youth matters still had to be created.

By creating the ministry, the Government gave the impression that it was serious about youth development. Appropriately, the move had the effect of raising hopes among observers that youth problems, particularly youth unemployment, would now receive the full attention they so much deserve.

Hitherto youth affairs had only been an appendage of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. The Ministry of Education too had a role. But the ministry's history is not short.

There had been shortly after independence a Ministry of Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development. It was eventually scrapped.

In the ensuing arrangement under which youth affairs fell largely under the Ministry of Labour, the true extent of youth unemployment was somewhat blurred.

Youth unemployment in the country is pretty serious and it promises to escalate. Going by the criterion that a youth is any person below 30 years old, there are an estimated 3.5 million youths in Zambia.

Of these, fully one million are roaming the streets and the figure is not static.

### Secure

Every year the number of youngsters who cannot secure secondary school places is in the region of 100,000. The rate at Form Three level is not as large but it is by no means negligible.

In 1977 for instance, out of 22,046 candidates only 13,140 could secure places in senior secondary

school.

This build-up in unemployment is taking place at a time when the economic slow down is having effect on the country's job market.

Openings are few and even Form Five school leavers, graduates of the 20 months national service, are having difficulties in securing jobs. For the school leavers at lower levels, the prospects are even slimmer and in some cases simply non-existent.

Against this background, juvenile delinquency, rack-selling and crime particularly burglaries have increased alarmingly. The scenario suggests that Zambia is faced with a social problem of major proportions unless the drift is halted.

There are some who say that there is a sickening tendency in Zambia today to ascribe all our problems to the colonial legacy. But be so as it may, there appear to be some justification in apportioning some of the blame for this mess to the present education system.

But even without such a liability, the Zambian job market has not fared too well in recent years.

### Decline

The country's employment capacity was rising only up to 1975. After that, it began to decline and has dwindled further in the more recent years.

From a peak of 398,848 employed persons in 1975, the figure fell by 26,000 to 372,470 in 1977. There have been a number of redundancies which have depleted the ranks of the workers further.

In the final analysis, therefore, youth unemployment in Zambia is the product of the failure of national development to generate more job opportunities for the available labour force.

For this reason, it cannot be separated from the wider problem of unemployment.

In the under-developed countries, however, youths are the majority. There is widespread apprehension in these countries that if unemployment is accepted passively, it is the young people who will bear the brunt.

The fear is that such a situation would ultimately lead to increased social disharmony culminating in violent upheavals.

There is as a result of this realisation a growing awareness in the so-called developing countries for measures directly aimed at alleviating youth unemployment but within the overall national economic and social development framework.

Unfortunately, to recognise the imminent danger is not to remove it. For this reason, many countries are now drawing up schemes to alleviate youth unemployment.

Malaysia's "youth in enterprise" scheme is highly talked of. Under the scheme, youths are helped through loans to set themselves up in business.

In Malawi, the Young Pioneers, apart from their reportedly notorious political role, are trained in skills which make them productive on the land.

Throughout the so-called Third World, youth schemes are springing up. The Commonwealth, through its Youth Programme (CYP) is helping out. At its three regional centres in Guyana, India and Zambia, it runs a series of diploma courses for youth field workers and administrators.

Training is only one aspect of the CYP. It also gives support for youth policy development, helps out in youth employment schemes and acts as a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences through the conferences it sponsors.

As far as lines of attack for the problem go, Zambia has taken the boldest; educational reform incorporating universal primary education. This is a recognised remedy particularly since its main feature is the work/study aspect.

It should be noted, however, that the educational reforms have also been criticised for precisely this reason. Some people bemoan what they see in the reforms as an obsession with doing away with the "drop-outs" problem without necessarily introducing improved education.

The educational reforms are, however, relatively recent and still have to be implemented. There were earlier measures which need to be reviewed to see just how Zambia has fared.

The Second National Development Plan (SNDP) which covered the period 1972-76 and spilled over into 1977 had outlined some measures regarding youth development.

Briefly, the SNDP looked at youth development as an integral part of national development. It considered it of primary importance to root youth programmes firmly in the local communities.

Programmes were to be aimed at providing young people with opportunities to practice "participatory democracy and to give service".

A major aim was to utilise existing services in the community to serve youth. Also ward development committees, which exist only on paper, were to be responsible for programmes at that level.

A youth organiser was to serve each such committee. At district level, the district development committee (DDC) assisted by a youth extension officer, was to be the authority.

## Established

A department of youth development headed by a commissioner of youth, with an assistant and a staff of five professionals, was to be established at national level. It was to be the supreme authority on youth development.

Three other organisations to assist the department were to be formed. The proposed three were the inter-ministerial committee on youth which was to have power of policy review and revision, a youth development association which was to be composed of representatives of all non-government youth organisations.

Lastly, there were plans to convene at least annually, a Zambia youth forum.

The programmes to have been pursued were a massive expansion and consolidation of open, out of school Young Farmers Club. These were to train rural youth in simple farming techniques as well as in rural crafts, nutrition etc.

Farmers' training centres were to make increasing provision for young people to further their YFC experiences.

Younger people with special aptitude were to be encouraged by ward development committees to go for further training. In the urban areas, emphasis was to be on simple, low-cost programmes which were to train for self-employment, such were the projections of the SNDP.

They remained largely their original form — on paper! "For lack of funds, suitable staff and other facilities," the proposed department of youth development was never fully established.

The massive mobilisation of rural youth into Young Farmers Clubs by the then Ministry of Rural Development failed to materialise.

The only success was that the Ministry of Education aided non-governmental agencies involved with youth development and those programmes under its auspices to the tune of K222,000 during the plan period. By 1975, the entire SNDP youth plan was virtually in tatters.

What remained now was to embark on an alternative plan. At an estimated initial cost of K17.5 million the rural reconstruction programme was launched in February 1975.

Fifty centres, one to each district, were established. These did absolve several if initially reluctant youths.

It is, however, very difficult to know just how many youths it has absolved or how the centres are faring. They operate under a cloak of secrecy and the latest is that some of them have been turned into co-operatives.

However tit-bits of news to come out of these centres strongly suggests that they have not fared well and are still largely a liability to the nation.

The only organisation to register any appreciable success have been non-governmental bodies. The churches have been particularly outstanding. Local authorities are struggling while such voluntary organisations as the Girl Guides Associations have registered some success.

There are today an estimated 49 school-leaver projects in the country. At least 22 of these are church-sponsored. Only three were initiated by local authorities and the rest by other voluntary bodies.

These programmes are turning out youths trained in a variety of skills in agriculture, carpentry, and joinery, brick-laying, simple motor mechanics, sewing and tailoring and simple book-keeping and budgeting.

The disappointing thing, however, is the extent of Government assistance to these projects. In spite of the creation of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, only K60,000 was allocated for grants-in-aid to these programmes.

The figure is misery and does not reflect the professed concern of those who occupy the seats of the mighty for youth development.

The Third National Development Plan (TNDP) for the period 1976-83 envisages a total expenditure on youth development programmes of K3.5 million. Efforts will be made, according to the plan document, to mobilise additional funds.

A major objective is to reduce youth unemployment through "direct participation in production schemes, especially agro-based industries, agricultural settlements and small scale industries".

Through provincial and district development committees, agricultural schemes will be set up for youth in all rural districts beginning with ten still unidentified districts during this year.

There will be 50 youths — 30 boys and 20 girls — in each scheme who will be involved in a number of economic and agricultural activities and will also receive training in various skills at each scheme.

It is anticipated that 5,000 youths will receive training and be settled during the plan.

Youths trained under the production scheme will be assisted to settle among their own communities and participate in agricultural production using skills they have acquired at the centres.

On graduation, they will be assisted with a small grant consisting of tools, seeds and fertilisers. They will have access to agricultural extension services.

### Promise

There is also mention of "encouraging, facilitating and assisting local authorities and voluntary organisations to establish community-based skills training projects".

But at the rate K60,000 per year for all the projects it does not seem possible that this kind of assistance will be of any consequence.

The Third National Development Plan, like the one before it, holds some promise. What remains to be seen is whether it will succeed.

Strictly speaking, it cannot afford to fail. If it does, Zambia will certainly be faced with the prospect of "a lost generation," a whole generation of Zambians without any practical means of support except crime.

## KABWE PARTY CARD SALES PROBE PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] **CENTRAL** Province political secretary, Mr Samson Mukando, is soon to convene a meeting to discuss Party organisation in the province following revelations last weekend that not a single UNIP Youth League card had been sold in Kabwe Urban.

The disclosure was made in Kabwe on Sunday by youth regional and publicity secretary, Mr Chiyumbu Miyanda, who said youth organisation in his area was "lamentably weak."

Mr Mukando yesterday said he would summon Mr Miyanda and Central Province Youth League secretary, Mr Edward Manda to the meeting and described the alleged weak organisation of the league in the area as a bad reflection on Party organisation.

Mr Miyanda said out of 2,000 youth cards despatched from his office not even a single one had been sold since Party cards for youths were introduced last year.

Mr Manda denied that not a single card had been sold, but admitted the league was "weak in certain cases."

However, he said youth leaders in Kabwe urban and Rural had not submitted their returns to the Party provincial accountant because of transport problems.

"I know people tend to be weak at times but otherwise the youth in Kabwe Urban are not lamentably weak. At the moment, officials have no vehicles to collect the money," he said.

Mr Manda said Youth League leaders had even stopped touring their areas to check on progress as a result of transport problems.

Mr Mukando, who expressed disgust at the league's weakness, said that none of the officials had approached him this year to air their problems.

"I am getting Mr Miyanda and Mr Manda to get in touch with me right away. My office is completely ignorant as to what is going on in the Youth League and the report that the organisation is weak has a bad reflection on our Party organisation," he said.

In Ndola, youth regional and publicity secretary, Mr Martin Mukompa, announced yesterday that he would meet district youth leaders and representatives next Saturday, to launch the membership drive and map out a strategy for youth activities this year.

He said among those expected to attend the meeting in the boma conference room would be the Youth Day celebrations committee, as the agenda would include planning fund-raising activities for the annual event.

Mr Mukompa said 1,650 youth membership cards had been sold within five months last year.

# FAILURE TO SELL YOUTH PARTY CARDS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

**NOT** a single UNIP Youth League card has been sold in Kabwe Urban since separate Party cards for youths were introduced last year.

Kabwe Urban youth regional secretary, Mr Chiyumbu Miyanda, disclosing this yesterday, saying youth organisation in the area was "lamentably weak."

According to Mr Miyanda, out of 2,000 youth cards dispatched from his office, not even a single one had been sold.

Addressing youth organisers, Mr Miyanda said that students at secondary and primary schools and colleges and all working youth wanted the cards and that clubs had also been asking for them.

He blamed youth organisers for allegedly not being committed to their work and asked: "Why have you failed to finish them? If we have no membership how and where shall we get the voters and candidates?"

Mr Miyanda said Zambia needed fully committed leadership and not self-centred, false-hearted tin pot dictators and inconsistent leaders.

As leaders, he said they should understand the commitment of the Party, adding that UNIP and the people of Zambia had been ardent supporters of the freedom struggle in southern Africa.

"It is this time in which the organisation of the Party in general and youth in particular must be intensified. In order to defend our independence we must work to unite our youth to face the enemy internally," he said.

He informed the meeting that there were anti-Party elements, malcontents, opportunists, divisionists and pretenders who were busy fighting Humanism.

Mr Miyanda said: "Please comrades I beg you in the name of the Party to change our present organisational system and start an effective one. We must mobilise the youth to wipe out exploitation of man by man."

We said that all the future plans of the Youth League should be focussed on the upbringing of the youth in knowledge, culture and political awareness.

Mr Miyanda warned that it would be political madness to ignore the ability of the youth in systematic study of the revolutionary science.

The youth had knowledge but that if it was in form of theory alone then it had no value unless it became a conviction and was followed by deeds, he said.

He called on the youth to be active politically so that they could help combat capitalism and that the Party and the Youth League must now devote their attention to the moral upbringing of the youth.

CSO: 4420



## RELUCTANCE TO JOIN PARTY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] PARTY leaders in Kasama have made membership of UNIP "the preserve of a few" by allegedly victimising people, Parliament was told yesterday.

Kasama Member of Parliament, Mr Frederick Walinkonde, charged that last year many people were refused to renew their Party cards adding "the leadership in Kasama seems to loath recruitment of membership."

Mr Walinkonde said despite the fact that Kasama constituency was solidly behind President Kaunda, it was surprising that the policy in the area should be

that of discouraging membership of the Party.

He wondered whether this was a directive from higher authorities. He said he was unable to find any reason why Party officials should behave the way they were doing.

Mr Walinkonde dismissed suggestions by some people that Party officials were discouraging Party membership because of the past activities of the banned United Progressive Party (UPP).

"Not all people are UPP members and the majority

of people support President Kaunda and so I see no reason why people should be refused to renew Party cards," he said.

He was speaking during the continuing debate on the motion of thanks to President Kaunda's address.

The MP said leaders should forget about the dirty things that were said during election campaigning and concentrate on building a peaceful nation.

He urged Party officials to contact Party lawyers before they staged any demonstration in order to avoid getting into problems.

Contributing to the motion, Chimwemwe Member of Parliament, Mr Thomas Chiseng'antambu complained that people holding Party posts on the Copperbelt were not being promoted at their places of work and appealed to the House to protect these officials.

● The UNIP Youth League executive has blamed the poor sales of Youth League cards on Party officials who have not gone all out to sell the cards.

Commenting on the failure to sell even a single card in Kabwe Urban since they were introduced last year, national executive secretary for finance, Mr George

Kateka, said yesterday there was a tendency by Party officials to keep cards in their offices and expect the people to come forward.

"Many people want to join the Youth League, Women's League and the Party. But officials must go out to the people and not expect the people to come to them," he said.

Most areas, he said, had problems in selling cards because officials had not launched membership drives.

Mr Kateka's comments follow a report by Kabwe Urban regional youth and publicity secretary, Mr Chiyumbu Miyanda, at the weekend that not a single of the 2,000 youth cards dispatched from his office had been sold since the cards were introduced last year.

Mr Miyanda said youth organisation in the area was weak and blamed youth organisers for the failure to sell cards.

But Mr Kateka blamed Mr Miyanda saying, "what he is saying is that he is not doing any work himself. He should have found out the causes of the weakness and deal with them or asked us to help."

He said the poor sales could be due to the cards being dispatched only last August.

But despite that, Mr Kateka revealed that Copperbelt Province was doing "extremely well" and he had received a good progress report from Chinsali.

# COPPERBELT HOMES CRISIS HAUNTS MINISTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

MORE than 200 Copperbelt teachers are still without houses despite President Kaunda's directive last year that all teachers must be accommodated.

Some of the teachers live in hotels, or with friends and relatives while 30 others have to drive or hitch-hike from Kitwe, Chingola and Mufulira to teach in Kalulushi.

Copperbelt chief education officer Mr Andrew Musukwa said in Ndola on Friday that the problem was not improving because councils were offering houses to the Ministry of Education and Culture for sale.

The ministry did not have ready cash to buy the houses so teachers continued to be without houses, creating problems for their families.

"In fact between 20 and 50 teachers in every district are not accommodated throughout the Copperbelt since the President's directive last year. In most cases when the houses are made available to us some councils would like us to buy them but the ministry has no money.

"However, some councils have given us houses on rental basis and have requested us to buy them after sometime. In this way the councils are actually giving us chance to look around for funds. This we appreciate," Mr Musukwa said.

## Major

Mr Musukwa said some councils were asking for cash for their houses because they were facing financial problems.

He said governors and mayors were all trying hard to find houses for teachers but the problem was too complicated that the situation has not changed.

Mr Musukwa said in Kalulushi, out of 36 teachers only six were housed.

"The remaining 30 teachers are either staying in Kitwe, Chingola, or Mufulira with relatives and friends and have to drive or hitch lifts to Kalulushi every morning in order for them to teach students. We are very much concerned about the plight of teachers, but we have very little means to achieve our aims," said Mr Musukwa yesterday.

When President Kaunda ordered councils to house teachers he warned that areas which failed to accommodate the teachers "would be signing a warrant for the withdrawal of teachers and turning the schools into Namboard depots."

The President said then that it was not beyond the Party, parents and Parent-Teachers Associations to organise themselves and build teachers' houses to alleviate their accommodation problems.

"If I hear of any area where teachers are still sleeping in classrooms, then that area will be signing a warrant for us to withdraw our teachers from there and turn the classrooms into Namboard depots," said the President, adding that each area would be responsible to build houses for their teachers.

CSO: 4420

## MASSIVE RAILWAY INVESTMENT NEEDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

**MASSIVE investment into Zambia Railways in form of loans is aimed at revitalising the system which almost ground to a halt, Zimco executive director for transport and energy, Mr Patrick Chisanga has said.**

Mr Chisanga was reacting to a report in a recent *Sunday Times of Zambia* issue that Zambia Railways was in grave crisis.

The crisis had been precipitated by an acute shortage of locomotives, rolling stock, and compounded by a "don't-care-less" attitude at certain levels of leadership on the system, according to railway sources.

But Mr Chisanga said that appropriate Government officers were fully aware of the company's requirements.

"That is why such massive investments are now being made in order to revitalise the system which was virtually grinding to a halt," he said.

"In fact the situation has come up owing to the problems that are besetting not only Zambia Railways but the entire family of parastatals," Mr Chisanga said.

He said that Zambia Railways, like other parastatal organisations, had been affected by the high cost of fuel oil, lack of spare parts and shortage of skilled manpower which was among several problems the nation was facing.

Zambia Railways had a total of 6,533 wagons, and in addition, management was geared to bring in an extra 1,000 wagons from abroad this year.

The locomotive strength stood at 91 and ten more engines had been ordered in anticipation of an increase in the volume of traffic caused by political changes in Rhodesia.

He denied that Zambia Railways had turned down a loan from Brazil.

He admitted however, that a K15 million loan from France to buy French locomotives had been rejected because they were K1.74 million more expensive than those from General Electric Company in America.

Meanwhile, Mulobezi Railway — now in financial doldrums — will play a significant role as a national rail road once Namibia becomes independent, according to a spokesman in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications.

He said the railway would be linked to Namibia and be utilised in transporting exports and imports passing through that country.

In February last year, President Kaunda spoke of the possibility of a new railway line linking Zambia to the Atlantic seaboard.

In an interview in Lusaka with Mr Ralph Uwechue, the editor-in-chief of *Africa Magazine*, the President said a number of Western countries were considering the possibility of constructing the line, from Livingstone to Walvis Bay in Namibia through Angola.

# KANYAMA FLOODS REPORT SUBMITTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

**THE feasibility report on the Kanyama floods problem prepared by Los Angeles engineer, Mr Winfield Collins, was yesterday handed over to Lusaka mayor Simon Mwewa.**

The 19-page report was sponsored by the Los Angeles-Lusaka sister city committee through Sister Cities International.

**Times of Zambia** news editor, Mr Robby Makayi, who recently visited the United States and was asked to deliver the report, made the presentation.

Mr Mwewa paid tribute to the **Times** for its "vigorous campaign" in exposing the suffering of the people of Kanyama.

"When there is a problem and people are suffering, it is good to bring this out and this practice must continue," he said.

The mayor assured that the council would study the report although he said its contents could not be made public at the moment.

"We may accept parts of the report or the whole of it," he said.

Mr Mwewa thanked Mr Makayi for the interest he had shown in the problems of the Kanyama people and jokingly added, "we are pleased that Makayi followed the report to Los Angeles."

The hand-over ceremony was attended by mayors and other civic leaders from the cities of Kitwe, Ndola, and four towns, Livingstone, Luanshya, Mufulira and Chingola.

Mr Makayi said the Los Angeles-Lusaka sister city committee told him that copies of the report had been sent earlier through the Zambian embassy in Washington, but "the report does not seem to have reached Lusaka."

He hoped the contents of the report would be made known to the public as soon as possible.

"It would not be in the interests of any of us, and the affected residents of Kanyama in particular to be kept in suspense on matters that affect their future," he said.

Mr Makayi expressed hope that the report would be implemented as quickly as possible so that the Kanyama disaster would be a thing of the past.

He warned that indications were that if everything was left to nature, a similar flood disaster was likely to occur this season.

He informed the mayor that funds were available in the United States for a follow-up on Kanyama, "this includes the training of Zambians in Los Angeles and the implementation of the plan."

CSO: 4420

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

**CUBAN PRAISE**--Cuba has commended the Zambian Government for the role she played in the southern Africa liberation struggle. Charge d'affaires at the Cuban embassy in Lusaka, Mr Elid Savon, spoke highly of President Kaunda's role in helping to solve the deadlock at the London talks. Mr Savon was speaking during the commemoration of Cuba's 21st independence anniversary on Friday night at the residence of Cuban ambassador in Kabulonga. He reiterated Cuba's support for the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and for the oppressed masses of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom.

"During these 21 years, the Cuban revolution has faced the attempts to isolate it and has suffered an economic blockade which is still on," Mr Savon said. In spite of the aggressions and the anti-Cuban propaganda, socialist Cuba had emerged victorious and stronger. In reply member of the Central Committee for Luapula Province, Mrs Mary Fulano, commended Cuba for her contribution to the liberation of southern Africa. Mrs Fulano also commended Cuba President Fidel Castro's manner in which he chaired the 6th non-aligned conference in Havana last year. She expressed the hope that the already warm relations between Zambia and Cuba would grow stronger as both countries were committed to the fight against colonialism and racism. The reception was attended by several representatives of liberation movements including African National Congress of South Africa president Mr Oliver Tambo. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jan 80 p 7]

**LANDMINE BLAST**--Three people, including a Zambian soldier, were seriously injured in two landmine explosions at Kanchele in Kalomo district. In the first incident two men herding 14 herd of cattle which they had just bought from Kanchele area on Thursday detonated the landmine. The men, understood to be employed by a Kalomo butcher, were taking the cattle to Kalomo. The blast left two men seriously injured and two cows dead. A Times of Zambia reporter was told in Kalomo that the second blast occurred when a team of Zambia National Defense Force experts were called to the explosion scene. The vehicle in which the officers were travelling hit a landmine before they reached the scene. Although it was not clear how many people were in the vehicle, one of the officers had his leg severed in the blast. The officer was taken to Kalomo hospital and later transferred to the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka. Other ZNDF men were reported

to be in Kanchele investigating the security situation in the area. Kalomo governor, Mr Andrew Sibbuyu, said he had heard of the two explosions, but he had no details. Southern Province political secretary, Mr Axon Soko, said in Livingstone that he did not know anything about the incidents because he had just returned from Lusaka. On December 18, one villager died instantly after stepping on landmine in the same area. Last November, Rhodesian troops killed more than 50 people when they raided a Patriotic Front refugee camp in Kanchele. Three Zambians were among the people killed. [Excerpts] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 80 p 1]

**JOB BUREAU CLOSED**--The Zambianisation bureau has been scrapped and its functions transferred to the Department of Labour, commissioner Mr Lufwendo Imasiku announced in Lusaka yesterday. In the exercise which became effective on January 1, six former officers of the bureau have been incorporated into the labour department. Mr Imasiku said the bureau had been abolished because it was not necessary to continue as a separate entity dealing with one aspect of the overall employment matters. The change had not affected the Zambianisation committee, headed by the Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chafwa. Mr Imasiku said inspection of the implementation of the Zambianisation policy had been one of the functions of officers in his department partly because the bureau did not have adequate personnel. The bureau has been operating for about 11 years and its officers were carrying identity cards similar to those issued to labour officers for use in inspecting the implementation of the Zambianisation programme. Mr Imasiku said the bureau officers had been given jobs equivalent to their previous ones. He said the change was "a mere administrative reorganisation process." He explained that the ministry had always wanted to form an employment service unit in the department to be the nucleus in handling the employment matters. The unit would provide employment market information, improved and comprehensive vocational training, career guidance and counselling services. "The plan is contained in the Second National Development Plan and would, depending on financial and manpower resources, be implemented in the Third National Development Plan," Mr Imasiku said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 80 p 1]

**TOBACCO WASTED**--Tobacco is going to waste in Kabwe Rural due to a critical shortage of transport. The Party and its Government have therefore been urged to seriously look into the problems of the Tobacco Board of Zambia before it grinds to a halt. Kabwe Rural governor Mrs Eunice Phiri said yesterday that already large quantities of tobacco were going to waste in the area due to critical shortage of transport. She was speaking shortly after touring Chibwe assisted tobacco scheme where she said farmers were becoming increasingly disappointed with the authorities concerned for their alleged failure to help them clear tobacco from the fields. She said tenants had complained to her that while they had increased their tobacco yield they were not given sufficient transport to take the crop to barns.



The governor urged TBZ officials to visit tenants regularly so that they could solve some of their problems on the spot, especially now when picking was an everyday process. "From reports I have received TBZ needs more money to offset some of its problems and this can only be solved if the Government can look into the problems of TBZ" she said. However, Mrs Phiri said that it was important that tenants were helped with all the necessary inputs and that the TBZ officials should not sit in their offices but they should go to the people. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 80 p 1]

LANDMINES HAZARD--Kalomo Member of Parliament, Mr Nathan Siafwa, yesterday asked the Government to clean Kalomo district of landmines to ensure the safety of villagers in the area. Mr Siafwa was speaking in Parliament in a contribution to a motion of thanks to President Kaunda's address to the Fourth National Assembly last week. The MP said, there had been incidents in which some people had been injured by landmines planted by the rebel Rhodesian troops in Kalomo. He asked the Government to send a team of army experts to "sweep" the area, adding that the same programme should be extended to Gwembe and Sesheke. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 80 p 1]

NAMIBIA BORDER OPENING--Zambian authorities are still waiting for a word from the South African government on the planned opening of the border with Namibia at Katima Mulilo, it was learnt yesterday. Sometime back the Zambian department of immigration, and that of customs and excise despatched staff to Katima-Mulilo to man the border offices there. Late last year, reports reaching Livingstone said the two departments had withdrawn their officials from there because the other side had indicated the border would not open soon without giving reasons. But customs and excise acting controller, Mr Godfrey Sifaya, said yesterday that his staff were still at Katima-Mulilo. "They are still there because our Government is waiting to hear from the South Africans on the question of opening the border," he said. Mr Sifaya said as far as his department was concerned the staff were ready for routine duties and when given the green light they would be in full operation. Apart from waiting for a word from the South African government, there was no problem because the pontoon was already there, he said. It is understood from reliable sources that authorities from the two governments recently met to sort out problems causing the delay in re-opening the border. Meanwhile, a pontoon to be used at Kazungula is being assembled for resumption of traffic between Zambia and Botswana, which was expected to start when work was completed. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 80 p 1]

ZIT SUSPENDS COURSES--Fifteen courses at Kitwe's Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT), whose students are affected by the recent military call-up, have been suspended until further notice, Principal, Mr Alister Corbett, has announced. Mr Corbett, however, said that new students intakes for all courses were not affected and students should report to the college on January 21 to begin the new term together with the old students. The affected courses are: Final term industrial science technician (Z14n),

third year industrial science technology (Z15y); second year industrial science technician (Z16n); second year industrial science technologist (Z17y); final term construction technician (CN8n) and third year architectural technologist (A3y). Others are second year construction technician (CN10n); first year construction technician (CN11n); second year electrical technologist (E16y) and third year electrical technologist (E17y). Others are second year mining technician (M8n); final term mining metallurgy technician (MM7); second year mining survey technician (MS6) and second year accounts and business studies (BS11). ZIT is the second college in the country to suspend courses following the military call-up. The other is Lusaka's Evelyn Hone College where the principal, Mr Anderson Mulemena, announced the suspension of 13 courses. Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 80 p 5]

POLICE MORALE--Police Inspector General, Mr Crispin Katukula is on Copperbelt to jack up the sagging morale among his officers. Police chiefs have been tight-lipped about the police chief's tour. However, it is reliably understood he was concerned about the decline in police discipline especially on the Copperbelt where several of his senior men have either been suspended or are appearing in courts for various cases. This is why he has undertaken this tour to express his concern over the decline in discipline. His programme is so tight that "he has even been missing lunch," according to Kitwe officer commanding Mr Clement Mbangweta. "He is holding very crucial meetings. For instance, he has even been cancelling his lunch meals because the programme is very tight, but we cannot disclose what we are discussing yet," said Mr Mbangweta. On Monday, Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu said he was investigating a report that a squad of Ndola police officers was believed to be masterminding a well-organised car theft racket ring. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jan 80 p 5]

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